

INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AUTHORIZATION ACT  
OF 1995

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JULY 28, 1995.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of  
the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Science,  
submitted the following

REPORT

together with

MINORITY AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS

and

THE TRANSCRIPT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE MARKUPS OF  
THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE AND AERONAUTICS AND  
THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

[To accompany H.R. 1601]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Science, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1601) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop, assemble, and operate the International Space Station, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

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## I. AMENDMENT

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995".

## SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the development, assembly, and operation of the International Space Station is in the national interest of the United States;

(2) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has restructured and redesigned the International Space Station, consolidated contract responsibility, and achieved program management, control, and stability;

(3) the significant involvement by private ventures in marketing and using, competitively servicing, and commercially augmenting the operational capabilities of the International Space Station during its assembly and operational phases will lower costs and increase benefits to the international partners;

(4) further rescoping or redesigns of the International Space Station will lead to costly delays, increase costs to its international partners, discourage commercial involvement, and weaken the international space partnership necessary for future space projects;

(5) total program costs for development, assembly, and initial operations have been identified and capped to ensure financial discipline and maintain program schedule milestones;

(6) in order to contain costs, mission planning and engineering functions of the National Space Transportation System (Space Shuttle) program should be coordinated with the Space Station Program Office;

(7) complete program authorizations for large development programs promote program stability, reduce the potential for cost growth, and provide necessary assurance to international partners and commercial participants; and

(8) the International Space Station represents an important component of an adequately funded civil space program which balances human space flight with science, aeronautics, and technology.

## SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act—

- (1) the term "Administrator" means the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and
- (2) the term "cost threat" means a potential change to the program baseline documented as a potential cost by the Space Station Program Office.

#### **SEC. 4. SPACE STATION COMPLETE PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.**

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), there are authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the period encompassing fiscal year 1996 and all subsequent fiscal years not to exceed \$13,141,000,000, to remain available until expended, for complete development and assembly of, and to provide for initial operations, through fiscal year 2002, of, the International Space Station. Not more than \$2,121,000,000 may be appropriated for any one fiscal year.

(b) **CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.**—None of the funds authorized under subsection (a) may be appropriated for any fiscal year unless, within 60 days after the submission of the President's budget request for that fiscal year, the Administrator—

(1) certifies to the Congress that—

(A) the program reserves available for such fiscal year exceed the total of all cost threats known at the time of certification;

(B) the Administrator does not foresee delays in the International Space Station's development or assembly, including any delays relating to agreements between the United States and its international partners; and

(C) the International Space Station can be fully developed and assembled without requiring further authorization of appropriations beyond amounts authorized under subsection (a); or

(2) submits to the Congress a report which describes—

(A) the circumstances which prevent a certification under paragraph (1);

(B) remedial actions undertaken or to be undertaken with respect to such circumstances;

(C) the effects of such circumstances on the development and assembly of the International Space Station; and

(D) the justification for proceeding with the program, if appropriate.

If the Administrator submits a report under paragraph (2), such report shall include any comments relating thereto submitted to the Administrator by any involved party.

(c) **NEUTRAL BUOYANCY LABORATORY.**—The Administrator is authorized to exercise an option to purchase, for not more than \$35,000,000, the Clear Lake Development Facility, containing the Sonny Carter Training Facility and the approximately 13.7 acre parcel of land on which it is located, using funds authorized by this Act.

#### **SEC. 5. COORDINATION WITH SPACE SHUTTLE.**

The Administrator shall—

(1) coordinate the engineering functions of the Space Shuttle program with the Space Station Program Office to minimize overlapping activities; and

(2) in the interest of safety and the successful integration of human spacecraft development with human spaceflight operations, maintain at one lead center the complementary capabilities of human spacecraft engineering and astronaut training.

#### **SEC. 6. COMMERCIALIZATION OF SPACE STATION.**

(a) **POLICY.**—The Congress declares that a priority goal of constructing the International Space Station is the economic development of Earth orbital space. The Congress further declares that the use of free market principles in operating, allocating the use of, and adding capabilities to the Space Station, and the resulting fullest possible engagement of commercial providers and participation of commercial users, will reduce Space Station operational costs for all partners and the Federal Government's share of the United States burden to fund operations.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Administrator shall deliver to the Congress, within 60 days after the submission of the President's budget request for fiscal year 1997, a market study that examines the role of commercial ventures which could supply, use, service, or augment the International Space Station, the specific policies and initiatives the Administrator is advancing to encourage these commercial opportunities, the cost savings to be realized by the international partnership from applying commercial approaches to cost-shared operations, and the cost reimbursements to the United States Federal Government from commercial users of the Space Station.

#### **SEC. 7. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that the "cost incentive fee" single prime contract negotiated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the International

Space Station, and the consolidation of programmatic and financial accountability into a single Space Station Program Office, are two examples of reforms for the reinvention of all National Aeronautics and Space Administration programs that should be applied as widely and as quickly as possible throughout the Nation's civil space program.

**SEC. 8. SPACE STATION ACCOUNTING REPORT.**

Within one year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall transmit to the Congress a report with a complete annual accounting of all costs of the space station, including cash and other payments to Russia.

## II. SUMMARY

### BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Since 1984, the United States has led the effort to design, develop, construct, and operate an international basic research laboratory in low Earth orbit, conventionally referred to as a space station. As first proposed, Space Station Freedom would cost \$8 billion (in fiscal year 1984 dollars) and be permanently occupied in 1996. During the 1985-1993 time frame, the space station program was rescoped and redefined no less than six times. The development funding for the new space station program, notionally named "Alpha," is projected to cost \$17.4 billion between fiscal year 1994 and when it will be permanently occupied in 2002. H.R. 1601 authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1996 through 2002 to complete the "Alpha" international space station program.

#### *Prior redesigns*

The history of space station restructurings and redefinitions is instructive to the purpose of H.R. 1601, a full-program authorization for the international space station. The first major redesign in 1985 was triggered by reconsidering the mission requirements for space station science. The second major redesign was triggered in late 1986 over concern about the safety of astronaut crews both during construction and operations, including the potential risk posed to crews during a stand-down in the space shuttle fleet. By the time of the third major redesign, Congressionally mandated fiscal constraints led to a two-phase design, reducing near-term cost projections while increasing total cost to complete. In 1989, the fourth redesign was again triggered by cost constraints versus projected cost growth in the program. The fifth redesign was a Congressionally mandated redesign intended to contain cost growth and address a variety of science prioritization issues. The sixth, most ambitious, and last redesign was initiated solely by the Administration in 1993.

#### *Alpha station*

During the 1993 redesign effort, the space station Freedom program was entirely shelved while NASA directed three design teams to propose fundamentally different and competing design concepts for evaluation by an independent committee to advise the President on the selection of a new space station program. The President chose to pursue an option that used a substantial portion of the Space Station Freedom's hardware components, and that could enable significant participation by the Russian Space Agency. The new "Alpha" design is not considered radically different from the

Freedom program; however, the aggregation of programmatic and financial management into a single prime contract under a cost incentive fee, together with a single program management office having programmatic and financial control, are fundamentally different.

#### *Program management*

During 1994, NASA proceeded to develop preliminary designs and cost estimates for the new international space station, basing its work on the established Space Station Freedom components and flight-proven Russian hardware assets. Also during 1994, NASA negotiated with the Russian Space Agency a \$400 million fixed-price contract for data products, hardware, and services to accomplish joint space operations leading to the co-development of the space station. Funds for this contract are authorized separately from the International Space Station, as part of the NASA budget. In 1994, NASA negotiated and signed its single prime contract with the Boeing Company.

#### *Status of international agreements*

Other significant agreements must be reached during calendar year 1995: A Memorandum of Understanding between the Russian and U.S. space agencies; Memoranda of Understanding between the U.S. and the other international partner space agencies in Japan, Europe, and Canada; and an Intergovernmental Agreement among all the partner nations, to be based largely on agreements reached in the technical Memoranda of Understanding. These agreements are overdue for a variety of reasons. The general form of a cost-sharing arrangement will be agreed to by the partners at the conclusion of the Intergovernmental Agreement. The formulation of such an agreement depends first on the development of cost-sharing arrangements which, is dependent on the functional design's technical assumptions (e.g., consumption rates for consumable resources), and second, the division of functional responsibilities between partners. These assignments, utilization shares and the level of hardware contributions to be provided are presently under negotiation between the Russian Space Agency and NASA.

#### *Merger of U.S.-Russian space operations*

From an operational point of view, the meshing of the U.S. and Russian piloted space programs has proven a success. Beginning in 1994, U.S. and Russian astronaut crews were exchanged for cross-training and launch aboard each others' spacecraft. In February 1994, Russian cosmonaut Serge Krikalev was the first Russian to fly aboard the Space Shuttle. In February 1995, cosmonaut Vladimir Titov, flew aboard the Space Shuttle on a rendezvous mission to the current Russian space station, *Mir*. In March 1995, U.S. astronaut Norman Thagard was launched from Baikonur, Kazakhstan aboard the Russian crew vehicle, *Soyuz TM*, to the *Mir* for an approximately 90 day stay. Most recently, in June 1995, the U.S. space shuttle Atlantis was launched to *Mir* for the first docking of a space shuttle and an orbiting space station, and two Russian cosmonauts, Anatoly Soloyev and Nicolai Budarin assumed oc-

cupancy. Having conducted jointly sponsored biomedical and micro-gravity research on *Mir*, astronaut Thagard and two Russian cosmonauts, Vladimir Dezhurov and Gennady Strekalov, were returned to Earth.

*Program assembly sequence*

The first element of the International Space Station, a Russian-made, U.S.-purchased Functional Control Block, (an FGB tug, capable of providing thrust to periodically reboost the station to maintain orbit), is scheduled for launch from Kazakhstan on a Russian *Proton* Heavy Launch Vehicle in November 1997. The final launch in the sequence, which outfits the U.S. habitation module, is scheduled for June 2002. This point is described by NASA as "assembly complete," and is the point to which authorization is provided by this legislation.

The entire launch assembly sequence at the time of Committee consideration is as follows:

ISS ASSEMBLY SEQUENCE REV A

Planned Launch Date	Flight	Delivered Elements
11/97 .....	1 A/R .....	FGB (Launched on PROTON launcher)
12/97 .....	2A .....	Node 1 (2 Storage racks), PMA1, PMA2
4/98 .....	1R .....	Service Module
5/98 .....	2R .....	Soyuz <sup>1</sup>
6/98 .....	3R .....	Universal Docking Module (UDM)
6/98 .....	3A .....	ZI truss, CMGs, Ku-band, S-band Equipment, PMA3, EVAS (Spacelab Pallet)
7/98 .....	4R .....	Docking Compartment (DC)
8/98 .....	4R.1 .....	Service Module Solar Array Augmentation, Cargo Boom (on Progress)
9/98 .....	4A .....	P6, PV Array (4 battery sets) / EATCS radiators, S-band Equipment
11/98 .....	5R .....	SPP-1 w/gyrodynes, radiator
11/98 .....	5A .....	Lab (4 Lab Sys racks)
12/98 .....	6A .....	7 Lab Sys racks (on MPLM), UHF, SSRMS (on Spacelab Pallet) <sup>2</sup>
2/99 .....	6R .....	SPP-2 w/integrated thrusters
2/99 .....	6RUF-1 .....	ISPRs 1 Storage rack (on MPLM), 2 PV battery sets (Spacelab pallet)
3/99 .....	7A .....	Airlock, HP gas (on Spacelab Pallet)
Phase 2 Complete		
5/99 .....	8A .....	SO, MT, GPS, Umbilicals, A/L Spur
5/99 .....	7R .....	SPP Solar Arrays (4)
7/99 .....	UF-2 .....	ISPRs, 2 Storage Racks (on MPLM), MBS
8/99 .....	9A .....	S1 (3 rads), TCS, CETA (1), S-band
9/99* .....	7R.1 .....	SPP Solar Arrays (4)
10/99 .....	10A .....	Node 2 (4 DDCU racks), Cupola
11/99 .....	11A .....	P1 (3 rads), TCS, CETA (1), UHF
11/99* .....	8R .....	Research Module #1 (RM-1)
1/00 .....	12A .....	P3/4, PV Array (4 battery sets), 2 ULCAS
2/00 .....	9R .....	Docking & Stowage Module (DSM)
2/00 .....	1J/A .....	JEM ELM PS (5 JEM Sys, 2 ISPR, 1 Storage racks), SPD, P5 w/ radiator OSE
3/00 .....	1J .....	JEM PM (3 JEM Sys racks), JEM RMS
6/00 .....	1OR .....	Research Module #2 (RM-2)
7/00 .....	UF-3 .....	ISPRs, 1 Storage Rack (on MPLM) 1 02 tank (on ULC)
8/00 .....	13A .....	S3/4, PV Array (4 battery sets), 4 PAS
2/01 .....	UF-4 .....	2 ULCs with attached payloads, Port MT/CETA rails, Centrifuge Umb, 1 02 tank

## ISS ASSEMBLY SEQUENCE REV A—Continued

Planned Launch Date	Flight	Delivered Elements
3/01 .....	2J/A .....	JEM EF, ELM-ES, 4 PV battery sets (on ULC)
6/01 .....	2E .....	1 U.S. Storage, 7 JEM racks, 7 ISPRs (on MPLM)
8/01 .....	14A .....	Centrifuge, S5
9/01 .....	1E .....	APM (3 Sys, 5 ISPR racks) (launched on Ariane launcher)
11/01 .....	UF-5 .....	ISPRS, 1 Storage Rack (on MPLM)
1/02 .....	15A .....	S6, PV Array (4 battery sets), Stbd MT/CETA rails
2/02 .....	16A .....	Hab (6 Hab racks)
2/02 .....	11R .....	Life Support Module (LSM)
3/02 .....	13R .....	Research Module #3 (RM-3)
4/02 .....	UF-6 .....	ISPRs (an MPLM), 1 O <sub>2</sub> tank (on ULC)
5/02 .....	17A .....	1 Lab Sys, 8 Hab Sys racks (on MPLM), 2 PV battery sets (on ULC)
6/02 .....	18A .....	CTV #1 (Launch Vehicle TBD)
6/02 .....	19A .....	3 Hab Sys, 11 U.S. Storage racks (on MPLM) <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 3 Person Permanent International Human Presence Capability.

<sup>2</sup> Microgravity Capability.

<sup>3</sup> 6 Person Permanent International Human Presence Capability.

Additional Progress resupply and Soyuz changeout flights are not listed.

\*Flight Sequence order subject to power generation capability. 6/27/95 4:27 PM

### *Research capabilities*

The International Space Station is designed to serve a wide range of commercial and scientific users. The design provides for seven pressurized laboratories, including a U.S. Lab, U.S. Centrifuge and Centrifuge Accommodation Module, three Russian Research Modules, the Japanese Experiment Module, and the European Space Agency Columbus Orbital Facility. At least 33 International Standard Payload Racks, (self-contained experiment work stations), will be contained in these facilities. The total pressurized volume will be 46,200 cubic feet, roughly equivalent to the cabin space of a Boeing 747 airliner. The electrical system will provide research activities with a lifetime average of 30 kilowatts of power; total lifetime average power will be 92 kilowatts. A 2.5 meter centrifuge is included to provide artificial gravity during biomedical experiments on live animal specimens and plants. Planned crew capacity provides for up to six permanent occupants.

In addition to pressurized laboratory space, the Japanese contribution includes an exposed payload facility, and the primary U.S. truss structure will provide accommodations for additional exposed experiments and earth observation payloads. To facilitate the use of these exterior "lab" areas, Canada and Japan will provide remotely manipulated robotic arms. The Canadian arm will also be necessary for assisting astronaut crews with assembly of the Space Station.

### *Manufacturing and test*

Elements of the space station are being produced by prime contractors ahead of schedule, as measured by the weights of elements produced to date. At the end of the first quarter of calendar year 1995, 48,200 pounds of hardware had been produced; 19,900

pounds were scheduled to be completed by this time.<sup>1</sup> The pace at which hardware has been produced, however, does not rule out the possibility of other delays that could adversely impact the program. At the time of consideration, for example, the Committee learned that a weld process for the first U.S.-made element, Node-1, failed and had to be modified. Thus, while the pounds of hardware were produced ahead of schedule, a delay of one month resulted from welding these masses together. The program recovered from this setback under the severe fiscal constraints of the budget and reduced the potential schedule impact from four months to one. The availability of contingency funds to apply to future problems, like the node weld, has been an ongoing concern to the Committee.

#### *Budget performance*

The Space Station Program Office, working closely with the single prime contractor, Boeing, has developed cost containment strategies in order to meet program schedule milestones under the annual program cap of \$2.12 billion. In Fiscal Year 1994, the program was able to under-run the budget cap by \$259 million in addition to anticipated carryovers. Fiscal Year 1995 cost reductions are being sought to improve anticipated carryovers and provide reserves in excess of known cost threats in Fiscal Year 1996. Should these efforts fail to produce savings to carry over, given the annual funding cap, a potential cost overrun in Fiscal Year 1996 would have to be dealt with in one of two ways, either by deferring activity to a future year, or elimination of program content.

#### PURPOSE OF THE BILL

To authorize appropriations not to exceed \$13,141,000,000 for all fiscal years beginning in fiscal year 1996 for complete development, construction and initial operations of the international space station.

#### RELATIONSHIP TO THE FISCAL YEAR 1996 NASA BUDGET REQUEST

The amounts authorized by this bill include line items contained in the Human Space Flight and Science, Aeronautics and Technology appropriations accounts for NASA. For fiscal year 1996, the line item amounts assumed authorized by H.R. 1601 are divided between appropriations accounts as follows:

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<sup>1</sup> NASA Space Station Program Office, "ISSA Total Hardware; U.S. Weights" from a briefing given to Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics Professional Staff, June 29, 1995.



**NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION  
FISCAL YEAR 1996 ESTIMATES  
ANALYSIS OF AGENCY SUPPORT FOR SPACE STATION**

	<u>FY 1994</u>	<u>FY 1995</u> (Thousands of dollars)	<u>FY 1996</u>
<b>HUMAN SPACE FLIGHT</b>			
Space station .....	1,939,200	1,869,600	1,833,600
Russian cooperation .....	70,800	50,100	29,200
<b>SCIENCE, AERONAUTICS &amp; TECHNOLOGY</b>			
Life and microgravity sciences and applications			
Russian cooperation .....	52,900	55,600	53,100
(Life sciences) .....	(31,500)	(16,600)	(20,800)
(Microgravity) .....	(10,200)	(11,300)	(9,300)
(Spacecraft mission management) .....	(11,200)	(27,700)	(23,000)
Space station facility payloads .....	37,000	90,500	137,300
Space station utilization			
(Life sciences) .....		500	4,200
(Microgravity) .....	6,100	11,800	16,200
Mission to planet earth space station attached payload .....	--	--	4,100
Space Access and Technology Space Station			
Utilization .....	--	15,000	37,100
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,108,000</b>	<b>2,113,100</b>	<b>2,114,800</b>

Space station-related activities are funded in the Human Space Flight (HSF) appropriation and in the Science, Aeronautics & Technology (SAT) appropriation. Activities funded in the HSF appropriation include the development and operation of the Space Station, and the flight support component of the Russian cooperation program of joint flights to the Mir Space Station. Both programs are managed by the Office of Space Flight. Space Station-related funding in the SAT appropriation provides for the development, operation and science research associated with the scientific, technology and commercial payloads being built for utilization of the Space Station or in conjunction with the joint Mir program. The majority of these activities are managed by the Office of Life and Microgravity Sciences and Applications for these discipline-specific experiments. An externally-attached Space Station payload is being developed by the Mission to Planet Earth program. The Space Access and Technology program is providing technology and commercial payloads for both external and pressurized Space Station deployment.

In this instance, the amount assumed authorized to be appropriated for the International Space Station in Fiscal Year 1996 is \$2,114,800,000. The remaining activities in the Human Space Flight and Science, Aeronautics and Technology accounts are not authorized by this Act.

### III. COMMITTEE ACTIONS

H.R. 1601 was introduced by Representative Robert S. Walker on May 10, 1995. The bill was referred solely to the Committee on Science. Within the Committee, referral was made to the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics.

The Committee on Science has held three authorization hearings in the 104th Congress, First Session: on January 6, 1995; February 13, 1995; and on March 16, 1995. At each of these hearings, testimony was given by a variety of witnesses on the overall budget and proposed actions of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, beginning in Fiscal Year 1996. All testimony indicated that the space station program is on track.

The Committee has conducted rigorous oversight of the space station program since first proposed by the President in 1984. Most recently, in 1993 and in 1994, from the termination of Space Station Freedom through the redesign process and transition to the international space station, the Committee conducted extensive public hearings on the new space station design and the redesign process itself. On June 8, 1993, the Subcommittee on Space held a hearing to fully review each of the redesigns then under consideration, and during 1994, conducted a series of hearings to address the role of Russia as an international partner in the new program. In addition, the Committee performed three major oversight investigations of the space station's new partnership with the Russian space program, including a Committee visit to the Baikonur Cosmodrome in the Kazakh Federal Republic.

The Committee staff is routinely briefed on the space station program's status by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Russian Space Agency, the European Space Agency, the National Space Development Agency of Japan, the Canadian Space Agency, other space agency partners, program contractors and sub-contractors, and independent advisory groups, including the Aerospace Safety Advisory Panel, the Space Studies Board of the National Research Council, the President's Advisory Panel on Space Station, the National Academy of Public Administration, the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Research Service, the Office of Technology Assessment, and others. On February 16, 1995, Members of the Subcommittee and their staffs attended a NASA program review of the International Space Station program.

The Committee has authorized appropriations for the international space station each year since proposed in 1984, and the House of Representatives has consistently approved NASA budgets containing full funding of the space station. On June 29, 1994, the House voted 278 yeas to 155 nays to fully fund the International Space Station through September 30, 1995.

## SUBCOMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics met for consideration of H.R. 1601 on June 7, 1995. The Subcommittee amended and then favorably recommended H.R. 1601 to the Committee on Science by voice vote. Amendments adopted by the Subcommittee included the following:

Expressing the Policy of Congress that NASA expand commercial use and commercial operational arrangements for the International Space Station, and requiring the Administrator to submit a market study within 60 days after submission of the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1997.

Adding to the "Findings" section that the International Space Station represents an important component of an adequately funded and balanced civil space program.

Amending the Report requirement (triggered when a certification is not met) to include any comments from any involved third party.

Expressing the Sense of Congress that NASA's cost-incentive fee, single prime contract, and the consolidation of financial and programmatic management into a single program office, are reforms that NASA should apply throughout the civil space program.

Requiring the Administrator to certify that no delays are foreseen relating to agreements between the United States and its international partners.

Requiring the Administrator to provide complete annual reports to Congress on all costs of the space station, including cash and other payments to Russia.

Authorizing the Administrator to exercise an option to purchase for not more than \$35 million, and under the terms of a lease agreement previously entered into by NASA, the Sonny Carter Training Facility (Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory).

An amendment in the nature of a substitute to terminate the space station program was offered and defeated by a recorded vote of 3 yeas to 18 nays. Another amendment that would not allow funds to be obligated for the Station program in the event appropriations for NASA fell below \$14 billion annually was withdrawn by the author during debate on the amendment.

## COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

The full Committee on Science met June 28, 1995, for consideration of H.R. 1601 as amended by the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics on June 7, 1995. The Committee, by voice vote, approved H.R. 1601 with one amendment. That amendment clarified the amendment adopted in the Subcommittee to purchase the Sonny Carter Training Facility. The Committee then voted to favorably report H.R. 1601, as amended, to the House for consideration, 34 yeas to 8 nays.

An amendment in the nature of a substitute to terminate the space station program was again offered and defeated by a recorded vote of 11 yeas to 33 nays. Another amendment was offered that would authorize the space station on a multi-year basis if overall authorizations for NASA were at the level requested by the President for fiscal years 1996–2000, or if the Administrator certifies that a balanced space and aeronautics program is maintained

in the event the overall NASA authorization falls below the President's request. The amendment failed 11 yeas to 30 nays.

#### IV. EXPLANATION OF H.R. 1601, AS REPORTED

The amendment in the nature of a substitute adopted by the Committee is presented at the beginning of this report.

##### FULL PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION

Section 4 of the amendment provides a full-program authorization for the International Space Station. A full-program authorization is appropriate for this program since it represents a major national asset to be produced under a single prime contract over several years. Funding stability and predictability are deemed essential to successfully execute the present design for the International Space Station, which was designed to a specific cost level, including annual caps, during calendar years 1993 and 1994. A total cost of \$13,141,000,000, as estimated by NASA, will provide for the complete development and assembly of the International Space Station, including funds to pay for initial operations of the spacecraft, from Fiscal Year 1996 through Fiscal Year 2002. This section also stipulates that not more than \$2,121,000,000 may be appropriated for any one fiscal year.

The authorization provided by Section 4 of the amendment is contingent upon the International Space Station meeting its budgetary, schedule, and technical commitments. It requires the Administrator of NASA to annually certify in writing, within 60 days of submission of the President's budget request for each year, that program reserves exceed known cost threats, that no delays are foreseen in execution of the program plan and that the Space Station can be fully developed and assembled to achieve planned capability specifications without requiring further authorization of appropriations. If the Administrator is unable to make the certification required by this section, the Administrator would be required to submit a report to Congress that describes the circumstances that prevent a certification, remedial actions to be taken in order to correct these circumstances, the impact of the circumstances on development and assembly of the International Space Station, and the justification for proceeding, if appropriate. In the event such a report is submitted in lieu of certification, the Administrator shall include additional comments, if submitted within the 60 day period, from any involved party.

Section 4 also authorizes NASA to exercise its option to purchase, under the terms of a lease previously entered into, the Clear Lake Development Facility containing the Sonny Carter Training Facility and approximately 13.7 acres of land. The funding for this neutral buoyancy laboratory is carried as part of the International Space Station program, and does not increase the total authorization provided for by the bill.

##### MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 5 of the amendment requires the NASA Administrator to coordinate the engineering functions of the Space Shuttle program with that of the Space Station Program Office, and to maintain

human spacecraft engineering and astronaut training functions at one lead center.

Section 6 of the amendment sets forth the economic development of Earth orbital space as a priority goal of the International Space Station. This section requires the Administrator to provide a market study for commercializing the Space Station and to encourage commercial use of the facility, as well as commercial space services in the operation of the Space Station.

Section 7 of the amendment expresses the Sense of Congress that the Space Station's single-prime, cost incentive fee contract, and its single program office are reforms that NASA should implement widely.

Section 8 requires a full, annual cost-accounting report on the International Space Station program, including funds transferred to Russia.

#### V. SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF H.R. 1601

##### AS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE

A bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop, assemble and operate the International Space Station.

##### *Section 1.—Short title*

Section 1 designates this Act as the "International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995".

##### *Section 2.—Findings*

Section 2 contains eight findings setting forth the general basis for the authorization contained in the Act.

##### *Section 3.—Definitions*

Section 3 defines terms that are used in the Act.

##### *Section 4.—Space Station complete program authorization*

Section 4 provides \$13,141,000,000 for the International Space Station to complete development and assembly, and to provide for initial operations through 2002. The section requires that not more than \$2,121,000,000 be appropriated for any one fiscal year. This section also requires the Administrator of NASA to certify each year, within 60 days of submission of the President's budget request that program reserves exceed cost threats, no delays are foreseen, including delays relating to agreements between the U.S. and its international partners, and that the Space Station can be fully developed and assembled without requiring further authorization of appropriations.

If the Administrator is unable to make this certification, the Administrator must submit a report to Congress describing: the circumstances that prevent a certification, remedial actions to be undertaken, the effects of such circumstances on development and assembly of the International Space Station, and the justification for proceeding, if appropriate. The Administrator is also required to include in the report the comments of any involved party.

The Administrator is authorized to exercise an option to purchase, for not more than \$35,000,000, the Clear Lake Development facility, containing the Sonny Carter Training Facility and the approximately 13.7 acre parcel of land upon which it is located, using funds authorized by this Act.

*Section 5.—Coordination with Space Shuttle*

Section 5 requires the Administrator to coordinate the engineering functions of the Space Shuttle program with the Space Station Program Office and to maintain human spacecraft engineering and astronaut training at one lead center.

*Section 6.—Commercialization of Space Station*

Section 6 states that a priority goal of constructing the International Space Station is the economic development of Earth orbital space. The section requires the Administrator to submit a market study that examines commercialization opportunities and steps necessary to develop them within 60 days after submission of the President's budget request for fiscal year 1997.

*Section 7.—Sense of Congress*

Section 7 expresses the Sense of Congress that cost incentive fee single prime contracts, and the consolidation of program management and financial accountability into single program offices, are reforms that should be applied as widely and quickly as possible throughout the civil space program.

*Section 8.—Space Station accounting report*

Section 8 requires the Administrator to transmit, within one year of enactment and annually thereafter, to Congress a report with a complete annual accounting of all costs of the space station, including cash and other payments to Russia.

## VI. COMMITTEE VIEWS

### A. THE INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION

*The future of human exploration*

The International Space Station is the single most important program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Upon its success depends the current American space exploration effort, and arguably, the entire human pioneering spirit. The Committee observes that only the United States and the Russian Federation today possess the capacity to routinely send people to Earth orbital space and return them safely. In an effort to maximize this extraordinary capacity, and achieve a result greater than the sum of their parts, both nations have now pledged their human spaceflight capabilities to jointly develop the International Space Station. This decision has the profound ancillary effect of tying each others' human spaceflight programs to a single development project.

Although the Apollo lunar expedition was the most astonishing technological achievement of mankind, against the demonstrated, sustained ability of humans to live and work in space and the vast distances of our solar system, Apollo can only be considered the

starting point for continued interaction between humans and their universe. However, should development of the Space Station fail, neither nation is likely to pursue human planetary exploration. Given the budgetary environment facing the governments of Earth today, such a partnership may be the only way for any nation to build as highly complex, technologically challenging, expensive spacecraft as a space station.

The International Space Station is the destination upon which many nations have focussed development of their human space transportation modes, just as Earth's Moon was the focus for development of the Saturn V rocket. Absent the Space Station, the Committee believes that *human* space transportation systems, including the Shuttle, the Russian Soyuz-TM, and future systems being contemplated by Japan and Europe, would shortly be terminated in the wake of the Station's cancellation.

In spite of this danger, neither the U.S. nor Russia has demonstrated the sustained fiscal support of their governments to undertake development of a fully capable space station without collaborating with each other. The U.S. has spent in excess of \$10 billion since 1985 developing the Station with its traditional allies, Europe, Japan and Canada. But the program was continuously changed and reduced in response to a shifting set of fiscal and technical demands. The Russian Federation, since before the break-up of the Soviet Union, had plans to modernize their existing Mir space station, but could not execute them for lack of political priority within the changing polity of their government.

#### *The international partnership*

The Committee believes the International Space Station partnership, originally begun by the U.S. with the European Space Agency, the National Space Development Agency of Japan, and the Canadian Space Agency, provides a lasting framework for conducting large-scale science programs. The Intergovernmental Agreement negotiated by the original partners and signed in 1988 is the basis on which each partner has developed their respective contributions to the Space Station. The Committee recognizes the difficulty facing the partners now to renegotiate the terms of the Intergovernmental Agreement as a result of the U.S. decision to invite the Russian Federation to join the International Space Station. Every effort should be taken by NASA to conclude these negotiations and return the partnership to an operational mode, under the terms of a new, mutually beneficial Intergovernmental Agreement.

The Committee considers the decision of the United States to expand the original space station partnership to include Russia to be of singular importance. The geopolitical ramification of working with America's former adversary on a technically complex and entirely interdependent endeavor signals that, despite historic competition between the human spaceflight programs of the U.S. and Russia, a yet more compelling rationale for continuing human spaceflight is the joint development of space infrastructure for cooperative, expanded exploration. Such an integrated, technically challenging endeavor *de facto* assumes that the broad U.S.-Russian relationship will continue to evolve positively, as it has since the collapse of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union in 1991.

Consequently, the ultimate success of the partnership with Russia, at both its technical and economic levels, depends on continued political and foreign policy success.

The Committee notes, however, the imperfect nature of the partnership with Russia. The use of the International Space Station to leverage explicit short-term foreign policy aims, specifically tying Russian participation in the Space Station to its renegotiation of missile technology sales agreements with India, risks drawing the merits of the Space Station program into the *realpolitik* of the moment. Two consequences can be observed. Russia's continued participation in the Space Station, therefore, implies U.S. approval or at least acceptance of Russian arms control and proliferation efforts, whether deserved or not. Second, it hinders U.S. leverage to apply separate, independent sanctions against arms control and proliferation misbehavior by Russia, since imposing such sanctions could risk the Space Station's development. While the initial justification for opening the Space Station partnership to Russia included proliferation behavior incentives, the Committee views continuing or repeating this kind of linkage between scientific cooperation and international security issues with caution, since it undercuts the inherent value of the scientific research itself and of scientific cooperation.

The Committee believes the national security interests of the United States have been advanced through the Space Station partnership with Russia. The stabilization of Russia's space production base through direct U.S. procurement of Russian space technology, particularly under the terms of NASA's \$400 million contract with the Russian Space Agency,<sup>2</sup> has elevated the importance of Russian *civil* space activity and created a positive demand for scarce Russian government resources.

In addition to spurring the development of a civil space program in Russia to compete with the military sector, the Committee sees the seeds for Russian aerospace privatization being planted by the direct engagement of U.S. and Russian aerospace firms in fulfilling the NASA contract and through executing the joint Space Station program. The stability of the broader economy of Russia, and in particular, the Space Station's partnership, has been and will continue to be improved by increasing the direct interactions between Russian and U.S. aerospace production firms, and by having as little government-to-government interference or assistance as feasible.

#### *An international space research institute*

The International Space Station represents the largest, most capable, microgravity research facility ever developed. The Committee views the basic research mission of the space station as the primary "user" of the spacecraft asset, and recognizes the importance of adequately funding a wide range of scientific research programs to fully exploit its capabilities. Understanding physiological

<sup>2</sup>Under the contract, U.S. funds are not transferred to Russia until delivery of contracted goods and services takes place. The majority of these products are necessary for the U.S. to make technical decisions with respect to joint development of the Space Station. Hardware purchased under the contract is being used to accomplish the U.S. responsibilities under the joint development agreement which includes the Shuttle-Mir docking missions.



changes to the human body occurring in weightlessness is essential to planning long-duration human planetary exploration missions. Meanwhile, fundamental biomedical research, essential to understanding cellular processes that may lead to cures or therapies for presently incurable diseases, can be accelerated in a microgravity environment. The markedly different behavior of cells in the microgravity environment enables researchers to test interactions and make observations otherwise impossible under the influence of Earth's gravitational field. Earth-based gravitational biology has advanced to the point where researchers having routine and continuous access to a microgravity laboratory can use such an asset productively. The Committee will continue to work for adequate funding and cooperative research opportunities to ensure full use of this valuable space laboratory by biomedical and life sciences researchers.

The other vital research community who will use the space station laboratory asset consists of basic materials scientists. Materials that can only be developed in the absence of gravity, for a wide variety of scientific and commercial purposes, require a microgravity environment that is more stable than that required to perform biomedical research.

Accordingly, the Committee believes that coordination between the two kinds of basic research to be performed on the International Space Station, and coordination of utilization and assembly flights is essential to preserving the optimum microgravity environment for materials processing research.

#### B. FULL-PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION

##### *Credibility, stability, and performance*

In order to provide the necessary leadership for the future, the Committee has chosen to authorize the entire amount required to complete development, construction and to begin operations of the International Space Station on a multi-year basis. This is due to past experience with NASA's space station development programs which has shown annual funding and annual authorizations undermine the credibility of the United States as an international partner, undermine the stability of the program's technical design, and reduce the performance of the program to control costs and meet schedule commitments.

The Committee does not consider its full-program authorization to be a "blank check;" the annual caps are explicit in the bill, and total program costs shall not exceed the sum of all program budget years. Moreover, the authorization provided ceases to be effective in the event the Administrator cannot certify the program is on schedule and on budget, as provided for in Section 4.

##### *Program oversight*

In the event the required certification cannot be made within 60 days of submission of the President's Budget estimates for a fiscal year, the Administrator must instead report to Congress on the circumstances that prevent a certification. The Committee strongly rejects the notion, however remote, that a "loop-hole" between the certification and report requirements allow the Administrator to

unilaterally deauthorize the Space Station by failing to either certify or report. In the unexpected instance where neither a certification nor a report is forwarded within 60 days of the budget estimate, the Committee believes it would then determine for itself, using its powers of oversight, the circumstances that prevented a certification from being made.

In no case, whether certified annually or not, does the Committee intend to reduce or limit its oversight activities with respect to this most important international space program. The Committee believes the only burden the bill removes from the program management and the Administrator is the burden of indecision and uncertainty caused by the annual budget process. The certification provisions of the bill put the burden on NASA management to achieve the program advertised to Congress, and effectively freezes the program's advertised design and locks in the promised capabilities so they cannot be a continuing variable in the cost versus schedule burden.

#### C. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

##### *Relationship to Space Shuttle Program Office*

Section 5 of the amendment requires the NASA Administrator to coordinate the engineering functions of the Space Shuttle Program Office with that of the Space Station Program Office, and to maintain human spacecraft engineering and astronaut training functions at one lead center. As NASA continues efforts to combine functions and restructure the field center system, the Committee is concerned about the Space Station program suffering from ineffectiveness, inefficiency or lack of coordination as a result of the restructuring process. Given the rigorous scheduling requirements of the assembly sequence, the cap on budget resources, and the matrix of functions supporting the Space Station Program Office, the transfer or redistribution of human spacecraft engineering and astronaut training activities away from the Space Station Program Office would be unwise. Accordingly the Committee directs the Administrator to retain the human spacecraft engineering and astronaut training functions at one lead center. As the Space Station program confronts operational planning and utilization issues, it will only increase its dependence on the interactions between astronaut crew training and spacecraft engineering functions.

##### *Economic development of Earth orbital space*

Section 6 of the amendment declares that the construction and operation of the Space Station should promote private sector economic development of Earth orbital space. This section requires the Administrator to provide a market study for commercializing the Space Station and to encourage commercial use of the facility, as well as commercial space services in the operation of the Space Station.

The Committee strongly believes that human spaceflight activity must ultimately evolve from its present infancy in the cradle of national governments to grow stronger and more independent of appropriated funds over time. Taking the long view, the Committee believes the International Space Station is capable not only of serv-

ing national research needs, but represents the creation of a new economic zone in Earth's orbit. As such, the International Space Station becomes a community in space, however small, which nevertheless has inherently economic characteristics. The International Space Station partnership must conclude cost-sharing and utilization agreements, and the Committee notes with pleasure the economic posturing between partners to determine their appropriate shares. However, if the experience of living and working in space is to be a permanent one, arguments over which country's appropriated funds will be spent in whose country, quid pro quo, will ultimately eliminate the opportunity for individual free people to live and work in space freely.

Therefore, the Committee directs NASA to begin a process that will open the Space Station's "economic opportunity" directly to private firms and thereby develop a capitalist enclave in space. There are at least two basic lines of business affecting the Space Station that belong to the private sector. First, resupply, logistics, and other routine operational tasks, as presently contemplated by the international partners, will be allocated among their respective industrial capabilities. For that part which is allocated to the U.S., at least, the Committee believes NASA should openly contract for the services required, and not build additional government-owned space infrastructure to meet those needs. The Space Station "economy" has numerous niche markets that will need to be served, from the supply of soft drinks and videocassette movies, to the hauling of propellants and batteries, to the removal of trash and laundry services. At the present time, NASA and its other government partners, contemplate sharing these markets between government space bureaucracies. The Committee believes such a mistake can easily be avoided and directs "privatization" be aggressively and broadly pursued.

The second business line involves commercial companies having direct access to produce goods and perform services in space, on the International Space Station, or in other space vehicles of their choosing. The U.S. utilization share of the Space Station's research capacity will be allocated according to NASA guidelines and procedures. It is not clear to the Committee, what amount, if any, of the Space Station's resources are "reserved for," let alone "reserved by," private commercial research, production, or manufacturing. Nor is it clear that a pricing system has been determined whereby private commercial users can determine the cost-benefit of the microgravity resource, and thereby choose whether or not to employ a less expensive microgravity resource.

The market study required by this section is intended to make clear the wide range of economic opportunities for U.S. commercial firms' interaction with the International Space Station community. It is vital to the future of expanding human civilization into space that the first steps be taken using free market principles. Like the early days of Colonial America, the International Space Station will depend initially on the "crown" of partner governments to provide funding for sustained activity. If, however, the human species is to prosper and flourish in space, it cannot remain dependent on the generosity of politicians on Earth any more than the Colonists could long depend on the kindness of King George.

*Single prime contract and program office*

Section 7 of the amendment expresses the Sense of Congress that the Space Station's single-prime, cost incentive fee contract, and its single program office are reforms that NASA should implement widely. The Committee believes the use of a single prime contract with a cost target and incentive fee is the key to keeping the International Space Station program on schedule, to technical and capability specification, and within its budgetary caps. Under the Space Station Freedom program, prime contracts were distributed not through program management, but through NASA field centers. The result was a failure to hold costs and achieve program milestones. The single program office, which now holds sole management discretion and control over contractor resources applied to the program through the single prime contractor, is not beholden to any objective except execution of the program. Previously, field center space station managers were accountable for program accomplishments through the filter of the center director, and not necessarily by the program's needs and objectives.

For the future reinvention and restructuring of NASA, these two reforms hold great promise. The Committee believes that the space shuttle is another NASA program which could benefit greatly from the application of these management concepts. Most, if not all, systemwide, NASA programs should begin transitioning to a single-prime, lead center model.

## VII. CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
*Washington, DC, July 10, 1995.*

Hon. ROBERT S. WALKER,  
*Chairman, Committee on Science, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate H.R. 1601, the International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995.

Enacting H.R. 1601 would not affect direct spending or receipts. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply to the bill.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, *Director.*

Enclosure:

## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

1. Bill number: H.R. 1601.
2. Bill title: International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995.
3. Bill status: As ordered reported by the House Committee on Science on June 28, 1995.
4. Bill purpose: H.R. 1601 would authorize the appropriation of a total of \$13.1 billion over the period from 1996 through 2002 for the International Space Station Program at the National Aero-

navitics and Space Administration (NASA) under certain conditions. The bill would limit the amount authorized in any one fiscal year at \$2,121 million and make would make each year's funding contingent upon findings regarding the program's financial reserves, schedule, cost, and related factors. H.R. 1601 also would authorize NASA to purchase the land and facilities associated with the Neutral Buoyancy Laboratory using funds provided for the Space Station.

5. Estimated cost to the Federal Government: Assuming appropriation of the amounts authorized, H.R. 1601 would result in discretionary spending totalling \$9.5 billion over the 1996–2000 period and another \$3.7 billion after 2000. The estimated authorization levels shown in the following table are based on information provided by NASA regarding the agency's current budget projections for the Space Station. The outlay estimates are based on the projected funding for the two NASA accounts that support Space Station activities, Human Space Flight and Science, Aeronautics and Technology.

[By fiscal year, in millions of dollars]

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Estimated authorization level .....	2,115	2,121	2,098	2,107	1,950
Estimated outlays .....	1,307	1,963	2,103	2,102	2,004

The costs of this bill fall within budget function 250.

6. Comparison with spending under current law: In 1995, \$2.1 billion was appropriated for the International Space Station, of which \$1.9 billion was provided in the Human Space Flight account for developing the Space Station and \$0.2 billion in the Science, Aeronautics and Technology account for developing payloads and conducting research related to the project.

7. Pay-as-you-go considerations: None.

8. Estimated cost to State and local governments: None.

9. Estimate comparison: None.

10. Previous CBO estimate: None.

11. Estimate prepared by: Kathleen Gramp

12. Estimate approved by: Paul N. Van de Water, Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

#### VIII. EFFECTS OF LEGISLATION ON INFLATION

In accordance with rule XI, clause 2(l)(4) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this legislation is assumed to have no inflationary effect on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

#### IX. OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Clause 2(l)(3)(A) of Rule XI requires each committee report to contain oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule X. The Committee has no oversight findings.

#### X. CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

If enacted, this bill would make no change in existing law.

XI. COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

A quorum being present, the bill was ordered reported 34 yeas to 8 nays, on June 28, 1995 by a recorded vote of the Committee, and recommends its enactment.

## XII. MINORITY AND ADDITIONAL VIEWS

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### MINORITY VIEW

We strongly support the Space Station program. It will provide the necessary underpinning for future human space exploration, it will serve as a unique engineering and scientific research facility on orbit, and it will be a highly visible symbol of the benefits of international cooperation in the post-Cold War world. In sum, the Space Station is an important component of a balanced U.S. civil space program.

However, maintenance of a balanced space program is by no means assured if the Republican budget proposals for NASA are enacted. Those proposals would cut more than \$3 billion over five years from the levels contained in the President's five-year funding plan. These cuts would be in addition to the thirty percent reduction in NASA's planned funding that has already occurred since FY 1993. Such additional cuts would render NASA's recent major restructuring activity moot and inevitably lead to another series of destabilizing reorganizations as well as to significant program cuts and cancellations. Only the Space Station would be exempt from cuts under the Republican approach.

We believe it is not sensible to remove the Space Station from annual Congressional review while every other NASA program is a candidate for potentially devastating funding cuts. It is precisely the need to ensure that the space program preserves a meaningful balance between human spaceflight, science, aeronautics, and technology that makes it inappropriate to forgo Congressional review of NASA's single largest development program. Indeed, in the current and anticipated budgetary environment it becomes critical to exercise comprehensive oversight of all of NASA's activities to ensure that mission success, cost-effectiveness, and safety are not negatively compromised as budgets are cut. In the regard, the paucity of oversight hearings and lack of an overall NASA authorization bill to date in the 104th Congress have made Congress's oversight task more difficult.

The premise behind H.R. 1601—that the Space Station should receive a full, multiyear authorization while the rest of NASA's programs become budgetary afterthoughts—is not only unwise, but also is ultimately self-defeating. Major cuts to NASA's other vital activities in science, aeronautics, and technology will over time inevitably lead to an unraveling of political support for the Space Station.

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.  
EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON.  
SHEILA JACKSON LEE.  
JOHN TANNER,  
ZOE LOFGREN.  
RALPH M. HALL.  
PETE GEREN.  
JAMES A. TRAFICANT, Jr.



#### ADDITIONAL VIEWS SUBMITTED BY MR. ROEMER

This is unfortunate legislation. It is a bill that has not had any hearings or substantive discussion by members of this committee. The program deserves such deliberation because of vast differences in this years fiscal climate from previous years, and the continued questions and concerns about the U.S.-Russian partnership.

My own opposition to the space station is well known, as is the position of most of the station supporters. What is not well-known is the status of the program. Members of this committee have not had any opportunity to discuss a number of problems in the space station program. These include Boeing's inability to come to terms with its major subcontractors: Lockheed Martin, Rockwell and McDonnell Douglas. They also include the uncertain status of the Russian government, the Russian economy and Russia's refusal to moderate foreign policies that the U.S. finds objectionable.

Two hearings held by this panel very early in this session were useful for setting policy for our space program. But these meetings were held immediately after huge cuts were announced in the space program by the Administration, and long before drastically larger cuts were adopted by the House in the Kasich-Walker budget. These cuts have had a dramatic impact on the future of the space program in this country, yet this panel has had no discussions of the policy implications of these cuts.

Considering a full authorization of the space station at full funding in light of the future of the overall NASA budget is neither prudent nor productive. By passing this legislation, this subcommittee will have missed an important and necessary opportunity to set future space policy, and I will urge my colleagues to defeat this measure on the floor so that we can spend the necessary time and effort in determining which projects at NASA should be funded, and at what levels we can achieve in the current budget environment.

The General Accounting Office recently released a study proving that costs to design, launch and operate the space station will be about \$94 billion. Although NASA has made considerable progress in defining milestones and meeting schedule and budget requirements, the GAO warns that there are severe programmatic risks. The three most notable are:

- Extremely weak reserves;
- Exorbitant expectations of the shuttle program in support of the station; and
- the lead contractor's (Boeing) inability to complete contract negotiations with the subcontractors.

There are very low reserves for FY 1996 and 1997, raising questions about whether NASA can meet the \$2.1 billion annual cap. Taking into consideration the number of programs that have a high probability of costs increases, reserves for FY 96 are about .3%, and for FY 1997 are about 5.3%. Many funding requirements for future

efforts are not well defined, placing future reserves in immediate peril, further evidence that the entire program lives on an unacceptable margin.

Additionally, NASA's contract with Boeing for \$5.6 billion has an escape clause that allows the value to increase should Boeing be unable to negotiate target deals with subcontractors. Cost reductions in the shuttle program increase the risk that NASA cannot meet the ambitious shuttle schedule on which station construction is dependent.

All of this evidence points to continued weakness in the space station plan and continues to raise constant and legitimate questions about the real cost of the station. This bill moves forward regardless of the continued, real and urgent warnings that the scope is unwieldy, that safety is a pressing issue, that cost expectations are wildly unrealistic, and that scientific expectations continue to be minimal.

For these and many other reasons, this bill is bad policy, bad use of precious resources, and bad science. I again urge my colleagues on the Science Committee and in the House to oppose this legislation and the space station program.

TIM ROEMER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER,  
*Washington, DC, July 27, 1995.*

DEAR DEMOCRATIC COLLEAGUE: Attached is a monthly schedule for the months of September, October and November. Please note the monthly calendars include weekly scheduling information as we have received it from the Republican Leadership. We will be passing on updated information concerning the monthly schedules to you as we receive it.

I hope this is helpful to you as you plan for the upcoming months.

Sincerely,

RICHARD A. GEPHARDT,  
*Democratic Leader.*



# October

1995		1995	
SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
1 VOTES POSSIBLE	2 VOTES POSSIBLE	3 Out by 12 noon Team Support	4 NO VOTES
5 X	6 NO VOTES Columbus Day	7 NO VOTES	8 X
9 X	10 X	11 NO VOTES	12 X
13 X	14 Votes After 5:00pm	15 NO VOTES	16 X
17 X	18 X	19 NO VOTES	20 X
21 X	22 Votes After 5:00pm	23 NO VOTES	24 X
25 X	26 X	27 NO VOTES	28 X
29 X	30 X	31 NO VOTES	NO VOTES

(If still  
in session)

November

1995

1995

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
X	X NO VOTES				X	X
X	VOTES AFTER- 5:00 P.M.				OUT day 3:00 P.M.	X HOLIDAY
X	X NO VOTES Thanksgiving District Work Period	X NO VOTES Thanksgiving District Work Period	X NO VOTES Thanksgiving District Work Period	X NO VOTES Thanksgiving District Work Period	X NO VOTES Thanksgiving District Work Period	X
X	X NO VOTES Thanksgiving District Work Period	T	B	D		

XIII. PROCEEDINGS OF SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP OF H.R. 1601

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**SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP—H.R. 1601, THE  
INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AUTHOR-  
IZATION ACT OF 1995**

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**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1995**

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE AND AERONAUTICS,  
*Washington, DC.*

The Subcommittee convened at 2:18 p.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable James F. Sensenbrenner, Jr., Chairman of the Subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Representatives Sensenbrenner, Calvert, Weldon, Stockman, Seastrand, Tiahrt, Hilleary, Rohrabacher, Salmon, Davis, Largent, Foley, Walker, Hall, Roemer, Cramer, Barcia, Harman, Jackson Lee, Hastings, Ward, Luther and Brown.

Also Present: Shana Dale, Staff Director, JuliAnna Potter, Legislative Assistant, Eric Sterner, Designee for Chairman Sensenbrenner, Nicholas Fuhrman, Senior Professional Staff, William Buckey, Professional Staff, Brandon Adams, Clerk.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Subcommittee will be in order.

Pursuant to notice, the Chair calls up the bill H.R. 1601, the International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995. Without objection, the bill will be considered as read and open for amendment as any point. Also without objection, the Chair will be given authority to declare recesses at any time during consideration of this legislation. Is there any objection?

[No response.]

Hearing none, so ordered.

[The bill H.R. 1601 follows:]

104TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1601

To authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop, assemble, and operate the International Space Station.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 10, 1995

Mr. WALKER (for himself and Mr. SENSENBRENNER) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Science

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## A BILL

To authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop, assemble, and operate the International Space Station.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

4 This Act may be cited as the "International Space  
5 Station Authorization Act of 1995".

### 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

7 The Congress finds that—

8 (1) the development, assembly, and operation of  
9 the International Space Station is in the national in-  
10 terest of the United States;



1           (2) the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-  
2           istration has restructured and redesigned the Inter-  
3           national Space Station, consolidated contract re-  
4           sponsibility, and achieved program management,  
5           control, and stability;

6           (3) further rescoping or redesigns of the Inter-  
7           national Space Station will lead to costly delays, in-  
8           crease costs to its international partners, and weak-  
9           en the international space partnership necessary for  
10          future space projects;

11          (4) total program costs for development, assem-  
12          bly, and initial operations have been identified and  
13          capped to ensure financial discipline and maintain  
14          program schedule milestones;

15          (5) in order to contain costs, mission planning  
16          and engineering functions of the National Space  
17          Transportation System (Space Shuttle) program  
18          should be coordinated with the Space Station Pro-  
19          gram Office; and

20          (6) complete program authorizations for large  
21          development programs promote program stability,  
22          reduce the potential for cost growth, and provide  
23          necessary assurance to international partners.

24 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

25          For the purposes of this Act—

1           (1) the term "Administrator" means the Ad-  
2           ministrator of the National Aeronautics and Space  
3           Administration; and

4           (2) the term "cost threat" means a potential  
5           change to the program baseline documented as a po-  
6           tential cost by the Space Station Program Office.

7 **SEC. 4. SPACE STATION COMPLETE PROGRAM AUTHORIZA-**  
8 **TION.**

9           (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Except  
10 as provided in subsection (b), there are authorized to be  
11 appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Ad-  
12 ministration for the period encompassing fiscal year 1996  
13 and all subsequent fiscal years not to exceed  
14 \$13,141,000,000, to remain available until expended, for  
15 complete development and assembly of, and to provide for  
16 initial operations, through fiscal year 2002, of, the Inter-  
17 national Space Station. Not more than \$2,121,000,000  
18 may be appropriated for any one fiscal year.

19           (b) CERTIFICATION AND REPORT.—None of the  
20 funds authorized under subsection (a) may be appro-  
21 priated for any fiscal year unless, within 60 days after  
22 the submission of the President's budget request for that  
23 fiscal year, the Administrator—

24           (1) certifies to the Congress that—

1 (A) the program reserves available for such  
2 fiscal year exceed the total of all cost threats  
3 known at the time of certification;

4 (B) the Administrator does not foresee  
5 delays in the International Space Station's de-  
6 velopment or assembly; and

7 (C) the International Space Station can be  
8 fully developed and assembled without requiring  
9 further authorization of appropriations beyond  
10 amounts authorized under subsection (a); or

11 (2) submits to the Congress a report which de-  
12 scribes—

13 (A) the circumstances which prevent a cer-  
14 tification under paragraph (1);

15 (B) remedial actions undertaken or to be  
16 undertaken with respect to such circumstances;

17 (C) the effects of such circumstances on  
18 the development and assembly of the Inter-  
19 national Space Station; and

20 (D) the justification for proceeding with  
21 the program, if appropriate.

22 **SEC. 5. COORDINATION WITH SPACE SHUTTLE.**

23 The Administrator shall—

- 1           (1) coordinate the engineering functions of the
- 2       Space Shuttle program with the Space Station Pro-
- 3       gram Office to minimize overlapping activities; and
- 4           (2) in the interest of safety and the successful
- 5       integration of human spacecraft development with
- 6       human spaceflight operations, maintain at one lead
- 7       center the complementary capabilities of human
- 8       spacecraft engineering and astronaut training.

**International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995  
Sectional Analysis**

A bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to develop, assemble and operate the International Space Station.

**Section 1. -- Short Title**

Section 1 designates this Act as the "International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995".

**Section 2. -- Findings**

Section 2 contains six findings setting forth the general basis for the authorization contained in the Act.

**Section 3. -- Definitions**

Section 3 defines terms that are used in the Act.

**Section 4. -- Space Station Complete Program Authorization**

Section 4 provides \$13,141,000,000 for the International Space Station to complete development and assembly, and to provide for initial operations through 2002. The section requires that not more than \$2,121,000,000 be appropriated for any one fiscal year. This section also requires the Administrator of NASA to certify each year, within 60 days of the submission of the President's budget request: that program reserves exceed cost threats, no delays are foreseen, and that the Space Station can be fully developed and assembled without requiring further authorization of appropriations.

If the Administrator is unable to make this certification, the Administrator must submit a report to Congress describing: the circumstances that prevent a certification, remedial actions to be undertaken, the effects of such circumstances on development and assembly of the International Space Station, and the justification for proceeding, if appropriate.

**Section 5. -- Coordination with Space Shuttle**

Section 5 requires the Administrator to coordinate the engineering functions of the Space Shuttle program with the Space Station Program Office and to maintain human spacecraft engineering and astronaut training at one lead center.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Chair now moves to strike the last word for an opening statement.

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Today the Subcommittee meets to consider H.R. 1601, a bill providing full program authorization for the International Space Station. It may be worth noting since the Subcommittee had scheduled a markup of this bill last month that two kinds of disagreements occur among Members of Congress on an issue like the Space Station, qualitative ones and tactical ones. As a preface to our session today I would like to make a few brief observations.

Today's is not a choice about legislative tactics. Rather, it is the choice between two futures in space for America, one with our citizens actively engaged in the conquest of space or one where Americans resign from the challenge. As NASA struggles to restructure itself around key enterprises having clear missions for distinct customers, I don't need to remind my colleagues what happens to a Space Shuttle or any crew-carrying space vehicle with no place to go.

But, H.R. 1601 is an example of how a piece of legislation can have a positive dynamic effect on the execution of a project. This bill serves the interest building the International Space Station, not only by funding it or by imposing policies to improve it, but by the mere fact that we are proposing a full program, finish-the-job commitment, exactly at a time when it is needed.

The international space partnership that has been assembled under American leadership to build the Space Station is today negotiating their respective roles and responsibilities in the form of both intergovernmental agreements and memoranda of understanding. The uncertainty of the American commitment to fully fund this project because it puts the U.S. at somewhat of a disadvantage because its partners are rightfully hedging against Congress cancelling the program. I would set before the Committee the notion that if you want to improve this program qualitatively, improve its partnership with other nations, improve the contributions that will be made by others to the Station, this legislation is the appropriate tactic.

A full-program authorization is not a blank check. NASA must stay within the total and annual caps for the authorization for it to remain valid. NASA must certify that it is on time and on budget for the authority to remain valid. I believe that tactically this legislation poses the right questions and provides the clear expectations for completion and will result in a qualitatively better program.

In the event that NASA is unable to certify that the program is on track, it will report to the Committee and we will be faced again with a single-year decision of whether to proceed or not. We are not losing our direction to take corrective actions with the program by passing this bill. Instead, we are saying to NASA if you keep your promises, we'll keep ours.

Next I would like to submit the wisdom of a full-program authorization as necessary now to encourage the European Space Agency and its member nations to firmly commit its resources to their program contributions. For two years, while the Space Station was redesigned a sixth time, ESA and Canada actively reconsidered their

commitment to proceed. It is important for these partners, who have invested close to \$3 billion of their own taxpayers' money, that Congress be as clear as humanly possible as to its intent to proceed before placing additional sums at risk.

Tactical disagreement between supporters of the Space Station is natural to expect, even when the Subcommittee has consistently led the fight for the Space Station year in and year out. For instance, some people could argue that a full-program authorization is too risky a measure because it means authorizing the total sum of \$13.141 billion to complete the project when many Members have just recently voted for a balanced budget. To this I would point out that the House-passed Budget Resolution assumed full funding of the Space Station through completion.

To the tacticians on the Subcommittee a full-program authorization poses a political risk of failing to win final passage of this bill versus buying the Station one year at a time. Unfortunately, I believe we are past the time for making excuses for our decision. Today the issue will be put before the Subcommittee. Here is the Space Station. Do you want it or not? While many may construe their responsibility here to include wargaming the strategy for final passage, the record will not construe this vote any other way.

I look forward to this markup, our first small step for the Subcommittee, and a giant leap for the International Space Station.

And now I'll recognize the gentleman from Texas for an opening statement.

[The opening statement of Subcommittee Chairman Sensenbrenner follows:]

Opening Statement  
of the Honorable F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.  
Chairman  
Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics  
Committee on Science  
June 7, 1995

Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. Today the Subcommittee meets to pass H.R. 1601, a bill providing a full-program authorization for the International Space Station. It may be worth noting, since the Subcommittee had scheduled a mark-up of this bill last month, that two kinds of disagreements can occur between Members of Congress on an issue like the space station: qualitative ones and tactical ones. As a preface to our session today I would like to make a few brief observations.

Today's is not a choice about legislative tactics, rather, it is the choice between two futures in space for America: One with our citizens actively engaged in the conquest of space, or one where Americans resigned from the challenge. As NASA struggles to restructure itself around key enterprises having clear missions for distinct customers, I don't need to remind my colleagues what happens to a Space Shuttle, or any crew-carrying space vehicle, with no place to go.

But, H.R. 1601 is an example of how a piece of legislation can have a positive dynamic effect on the execution of a project. H.R. 1601 serves the interest of building the International Space Station, not only by funding it or by imposing policies to improve it, but by the mere fact we are proposing a full-program, "finish the job" commitment, exactly at a time when it is needed.

The international space partnership that has been assembled under U.S. leadership to build the space station is today negotiating their respective roles and responsibilities, in the form of both intergovernmental agreements and memoranda of understanding. The uncertainty of the U.S.'s commitment to fully fund this project has put the U.S. at somewhat of a disadvantage because its partners are rightfully hedging against the U.S. Congress cancelling the program. I would set before the Committee the notion that if you want to improve this program qualitatively, improve its partnership with other nations, improve the contributions that will be made by others to the station, this legislation is the appropriate tactic.



A full-program authorization is not a blank check. NASA must stay within the total and the annual caps for the authorization to remain valid. NASA must certify it is on time and on budget for the authority to remain valid. I believe that tactically, this legislation poses the right questions and provides clear expectations for completion, and it will result in a qualitatively better program. In the event NASA is unable to certify the program is on track, it will report to the Committee and we will be faced again with a single-year decision to proceed or not. We are not losing our discretion to take corrective actions with the program by passing this bill. Instead, we are saying to NASA, if you keep your promises, we'll keep ours.

Next I would submit the wisdom of a full-program authorization is necessary now to encourage the European Space Agency and its member nations to firmly commit its resources to their program contributions. For two years, while the space station was redesigned a sixth time, ESA and Canada actively reconsidered their commitment to proceed. It is important for these partners, who have invested close to \$3 billion of their taxpayers money, that the Congress be as clear as humanly possible as to its intent to proceed, before placing additional sums at risk.

Tactical disagreement between supporters of the space station is natural to expect, even when the Subcommittee has consistently led the fight for the space station year in and year out. For instance, some people could argue that a full program authorization is too risky a measure because it means authorizing the total sum of \$13.141 billion to complete the project when many Members have just recently voted for a balanced budget. To this I would point out that the House-passed Budget Resolution assumed full funding of the space station through completion.

To the tacticians on the Subcommittee, a full-program authorization poses a political risk of failing to win final passage of this bill versus buying the station one year at a time. Unfortunately, I believe we are past the time for making excuses for our decisions. Today the issue will be put before the Subcommittee: Here is the space station. Do you want it or not? While one may construe their responsibility here to include wargaming the strategy for final passage, the record will not construe this vote any other way.

I look forward to this mark-up, our first small step for the Subcommittee, a giant leap for the International Space Station. Thank you.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I of course thank you for your good opening statement and for your leadership and for the time that you put on this bill.

As you know, and the rest of the Committee, the Subcommittee knows, I've long been a strong supporter of the Space Station, and I remain a strong supporter. We will have some differences as we go along, perhaps tactical and I could be right or wrong, either. I'm kind of like the guy that ignored the impossible but cooperated with the inevitable. I know where the votes are and I know what's going to finally happen, but I'm going to be of great support to you as you move this bill through. We're going to have some differences, but I think you would have more respect for me if I told you exactly how I felt about the bill.

I think that the Space Station is a very important part of America's space program and it's going to return many benefits to our citizens day in and day out. For example, the medical research conducted in the Space Station is likely to lead to important medical advances back here on earth, and we both heard testimony from many of the leaders of this country as to the benefits of the Space Station and I don't have to sell you on that.

However, I have to say that I'm not completely comfortable with the strategy of bringing a multiyear Space Station authorization bill to the floor in the current budgetary environment. We have folks that look at that and they'll see that large amount. The bill is a very tempting target for those that are arguing deficit reduction, and I think it's going to be difficult for a number of Members to argue that the Space Station alone is to be exempt from scrutiny over the next seven years while all the other programs have to take cuts. It's going to be a hard thing to sell. Perhaps we're able to sell it. I hope so and I'm going to try to help you sell it.

As a Space Station supporter it's a vote that I would prefer did not take place, especially since there doesn't appear to be any indication that the Senate, or I don't see any indication that the Senate is planning to move such a multiyear authorization. Perhaps you know more about that than I do, and I hope you do. I hope that the Leadership can give us a good count on votes before we take this to the floor.

I also have a problem with the substance of the bill itself. Whether deliberately or inadvertently the bill gives the White House and gives the NASA Administrator the unilateral power to cancel the Space Station simply by being late or by not supplying a report to Congress, and that's on page 3 of the bill beginning on line 19.

Now all of us should remember that at the outset of the Clinton Administration the position towards the Space Station was very equivocal, and proponents such as myself found it necessary to work on the Administration and try to convince the Administration that this was a valuable program. We even had to vote on this program on the floor in the absence of a clear-cut position of support from the Administration, and this bill says that we're entirely ceding that decision to future Administrators and to future Presidents who are the Administration.

It really boils down to a question I think of Congressional prerogatives and this bill takes choices away from Congress and gives them to the Executive Branch. I think that's a bad policy. I don't

think that's your intent, and I urge you to look at that between this hearing and the next hearing. The bill also makes the Station hostage to a whole host of reporting and certification criteria that could end up killing the program.

Truthfully I've voted often for this program when frankly I knew there were probably technical and financial problems with the program. It's a natural characteristic of a program that's as ambitious as the Space Program. Again I think Congress should have the option of making that decision itself and not turning it over to the bean counters. I believe it would be a matter of interpretation of whether the Station even passes these tests unequivocally today.

Rather than offer an amendment now, which I'm not going to do, I hope we can work together to address these serious defects in the bill before it's considered at Full Committee.

And having said all this, I want to acknowledge the good intentions of the Chair and the good intentions of the authors of this bill, and I join them in wanting to see a strong signal of Congressional support for this program once and for all. I think the test of Congressional support will be to achieve the same bipartisan 120-plus margin we had last year. I hope that we can bring a bill to the floor that can achieve that goal, and I thank you.

[The opening statement of Mr. Hall follows:]

**OPENING STATEMENT  
of  
HON. RALPH M. HALL**

**Markup of H.R. 1601**

**June 7, 1995**

Good afternoon. Today, we are meeting to consider H.R. 1601, the multiyear Space Station authorization bill. As you know, I have long been a strong supporter of the Space Station, and I remain a strong supporter. I believe that the Space Station is an important part of America's space program that will return many benefits to all of our citizens. For example, the medical research conducted on the Space Station is likely to lead to important medical advances back here on Earth.

However, I have to say that I am not completely comfortable with the strategy of bringing a multiyear Space Station authorization bill to the Floor in the current budgetary environment. This bill is a very tempting target for those arguing deficit reduction, and I think it will be difficult for a number of Members to argue that Space Station alone is to be exempt from scrutiny over the next seven years while all other programs have to take cuts. As a Space Station supporter, it is a vote that I would prefer did

not take place, especially since there does not appear to be any indication that the Senate is planning to move such a multiyear authorization. I hope that the Leadership can give us a good count on votes before we take this to the Floor.

I also have a problem with the substance of the bill itself. Whether deliberately or inadvertently, this bill gives the White House and NASA Administrator the unilateral power to cancel the Space Station program, simply by being late or not supplying a report to Congress.

All of us should remember that at the outset of the Clinton Administration, the position towards Space Station was very equivocal and proponents such as myself found it necessary to convince the Administration that this was a valuable program. We even had to vote on this program on the Floor in the absence of a clear cut position of support from the Administration. This bill says that we are entirely ceding that decision to future Administrators and future Presidents. It really boils down to a question of Congressional prerogatives, and this bill takes choices away from Congress and gives them to the Executive branch. I think that is bad policy.

The bill also makes the Station hostage to a whole host of reporting and certification criteria that could end up killing the program. I have often voted for this program when, frankly, I knew there were probably technical and financial problems. This is a natural characteristic of such ambitious programs. Again, I think Congress should have the option of making that decision itself and not turning it over to the bean counters. I believe it would be a matter of interpretation whether the Station even passes these tests unequivocally today. Rather than offer an amendment now, I hope that we can work together to address these serious defects of the bill before it is considered at Full Committee.

Having said all this I want to acknowledge the genuine good intentions of the authors of this bill and I would join them in wanting to see a strong signal of Congressional support for this program once and for all. I believe the test of congressional support will be to achieve the same bipartisan 120 plus margin of support we had last year. I hope we can bring a bill to the Floor that achieves this goal.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has expired. Does anybody else wish to strike the last word to make an opening statement before we go to the amendment process?

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROEMER. I would yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from California.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you very much—

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BROWN. —Mr. Roemer for your courtesy. My statement is of not sufficient importance to justify usurping your time, but since you offered it I'll take it.

Mr. ROEMER. You are going to agree with me, aren't you.

[Laughter.]

If you're not, I will reclaim my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I would admonish the gentleman from Indiana that the rules prohibit impugning the motives of another Member.

[Laughter.]

The gentleman from California is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I likewise respect and admire the work that you have done in connection with this legislation, not only on this bill, but in prior years, and you have been an exemplary Chairman during the period of the year that we have already gone through.

I would ask unanimous consent to insert a longer opening statement in the record, and I'll be as brief as possible.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection.

[The opening statement of Mr. Brown follows:]

**OPENING STATEMENT  
of  
HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.**

**Markup of H.R. 1601  
June 7, 1995**

**While I have always strongly supported the Space Station over the past decade, I believe that it is important to express my deep concern and misgivings over the proposed multiyear Space Station authorization bill, H.R. 1601. I will acknowledge the irony of this situation at the outset. I have been a strong supporter of multiyear budgeting approaches towards major programs such as the Space Station. Indeed I warmly welcomed this proposal earlier this year in the context of a NASA budget that would have inflationary growth. What we will soon be faced with, however, is trying to rationalize an authorization bill for Station together with a deauthorization bill for the rest of NASA.**

**It is important to remember that less than one year ago Democrats and Republicans together voted to approve the Space**



Station appropriation by a large, bipartisan margin of 123 votes. Many of us believed that the vote signaled that a significant political milestone had been achieved and a Congressional consensus existed on the merits of pursuing the development of a Space Station. We should all sense a troubling sea change that may confront us the rest of this legislative year.

What has happened to destabilize the situation? Simply put, Members of Congress are now being asked to fund the Space Station on a multiyear basis at the same time that the Republican budgetary proposals are calling for deep, damaging cuts to the rest of the NASA budget, and indeed to the entire Federal R&D investment account. I'm not sure whether it is good politics, but I am certain that it is bad public policy.

As many of you know, I have long been a supporter of the Space Station and have continued to support the program in difficult budgetary times. However, that support cannot exist in a

**vacuum. I believe that the only responsible way to proceed in the current budgetary environment is to have the ability to reassess Space Station funding with full knowledge and understanding of the other things that are affecting the space program. H.R. 1601 would preclude such Congressional review. Removing Space Station from consideration as we attempt to determine priorities given the sharply declining budgets projected by the Republicans would be unwise.**

**Yet, the fundamental difficulty we face is that the five-year budget proposed for NASA by the Republicans does not cut fat—it cuts muscle and bone, and will do serious, long-term damage to the nation's civil space program if enacted. A NASA budget that funds the Station but slashes other important NASA programs will not deliver a balanced and robust civil space program. We should not fool ourselves into thinking that it will.**

**I hope that the Committee will be able to craft a Space**

**Station authorization that funds the Station within the context of a realistic overall budget for NASA. I will be working towards that goal.**

Mr. BROWN. I am a long-time supporter of the Space Station, but not an unequivocal or under any circumstances supporter, and I'm in the position at the present time of having serious qualms, some of which have been expressed by Mr. Hall, the Ranking Minority Member, in connection with what the future holds for this program.

I want to call to the attention of the Subcommittee, and I will ask that this be inserted in the record, that NASA itself has said that it concurs with the premise of H.R. 1601 as introduced, that complete program authorization for large-development programs promote program stability, reduce the potential for cost growth and provide the necessary assurance to international partners. That's the position which I have taken in the past and I continue to take it.

Further on, however, NASA states as follows: that NASA supports the concept of stable multiyear commitments to funding for the Space Station program. And this next statement is underlined: in the context of an overall stable, balanced NASA multiyear budget at or near the level assumed in the President's FY-1996 budget. Unfortunately, we have no assurance that that condition for NASA's support will be met, and we have to look at the overall prospects for NASA's budget over the next seven years in order to analyze it.

My opinion at this point is that the drastic cuts proposed in the House Budget Resolution, which will bring us far below what could be considered a stable, balanced NASA multiyear budget, will preclude the successful completion of the Space Station in a very real political sense. It will gradually erode the support for the Space Program amongst major constituencies, the science constituencies, the aeronautical research constituency, the global warming constituency and others which see their programs being sacrificed to maintain the Space Station.

Until I have some feel that we have a realistic outyear budget for NASA as a whole, which protects at some minimum level those programs, I'm afraid that I can't support this multiyear proposal.

I note that one of our Members, Ms. Jackson Lee, will propose an amendment which would indicate this need for a stable multiyear program. I intend to support that amendment and, if it passes, I will support the bill. If it doesn't pass, however, I'm going to have to reserve judgment and probably vote against the bill on final passage.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman from California yield briefly?

Mr. BROWN. Certainly.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Would he please send us a copy of the letter that he received from NASA because they didn't bother sending that to the Majority.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, that was not a letter. This is a statement of NASA views with respect to H.R. 1601, and it's a draft statement. I would merely request that this draft be inserted in the record.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, and I now have seen this for the first time.

[The draft statement follows:]

*Submitted by Mr. Brown*

**NASA VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO H.R. 1601  
"INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1993"**

NASA concurs with the premise of H.R. 1601, as introduced, that "complete program authorizations for large development programs promote program stability, reduce the potential for cost growth, and provide necessary assurance to international partners." The bill would authorize to be appropriated a total of \$13.141B for remaining development, assembly and initial operations, through FY 2002, of the International Space Station. Stable annual funding provided by Congress at the requested level since the redesign of the International Space Station in FY 1993 has been directly contributory to NASA's meeting all cost, technical and schedule milestones, with the program proceeding within total estimated cost and on schedule for a November 1997 first assembly flight.

NASA supports the concept of stable, multiyear commitment to funding for the Space Station Program in the context of an overall stable, balanced NASA multi-year budget at or near the level assumed in the President's FY 1993 budget. NASA has developed a plan which meets the savings targets in the President's outyear budget, including full funding for the Space Station, while making sweeping changes in organization and management, without losing substantive program content of any major space or aeronautics mission.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Indiana—

Mr. ROEMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. —is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. ROEMER. Thank you for recognizing me. I will say that apart from my opposition to the Space Station, which we will get into obviously in the amendment process, I want to talk just very briefly about doing a multiyear authorization and the implications and consequences both for taxpayers, but also for this Committee, the importance of this authorizing Committee.

I find myself agreeing with many of the things that Mr. Hall and Mr. Brown have articulated very well. There are a number of compelling reasons why we should not do a multiyear authorization no matter how you feel about supporting or opposing a Space Station project. The history of the Space Station is the single best reason to continue to stay the course to make this program accountable to Congress as the oversight body.

We are sent here to be the watchdog of the taxpayers' money, and whether you vote for my amendment today or tomorrow or never, it is very important as an authorizing body to continue to see through the hearing process, through the oversight process, through visiting the NASA centers and doing the homework that Congress is supposed to do that this program is being accountable.

Secondly, I would say that the Space Station program has experienced a host of overruns. I will go over this when I introduce my amendment, but there is a program that started in 1984 that was supposed to cost \$8 billion, \$8 billion that was supposed to be completed last year. We're now looking at a start-to-finish cost of \$72 billion - \$72 billion, and I think our constituents would be very interested in hearing as we contemplate some very difficult cuts in our budget, whether we're looking at Medicare cuts, whether we're looking at cutting drug-free schools, whether we're looking at cutting farm programs.

Why are we sacrificing the ability to oversee how we spend \$13 billion for the next seven years and then commit yourself to the \$72 billion overall when so many of these other programs are not only not off budget and out of sight, they're going to be cut, drastically cut back? So I think we should continue to perform our role in the oversight function.

I would also argue, Mr. Chairman, and I've had this comment from the highest sources at NASA, that efforts to cut the Space Station have resulted in billions of dollars in savings to the taxpayer. Now if we want to sacrifice and punt on our ability to oversee this program and try to get NASA back on track to the glory days of the Apollo Program where we're not sacrificing conquering space, but where we're insisting that the Space Station does not conquer the space budget, we need to continue to make sure that there is a fair and equitable distribution of resources in the NASA budget.

I am a strong adamant supporter of NASA, but not the Space Station, and I think the Space Station is the single, biggest cannibal within the Space Program, and I will make that argument when we bring up the amendment.

I would also submit, Mr. Chairman, for the record a number of questions that I think are brought up doing a multiyear authoriza-

tion from questions such as: is there any parliamentary precedent for taking away an authorization through statutory certification conditions, as is done in this bill? Would the parliamentarian uphold the premise that there is no statutory authorization if a certification condition is violated? Also, do you believe the Space Station is currently in compliance with all of the certification requirements?

Thirdly, the bill as written only authorizes overall Space Station funding. The funds to develop the scientific payloads that will fly on the Station are separately authorized. Is there anything in the bill that would prevent the Space Station Program from covering cost growth in Station hardware by rating scientific payload funds? And, lastly, what is the markup scheduled for the rest of the NASA authorization?

I would submit those in writing and hopefully get some answers back from the Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. ROEMER. I yield back the balance of my time.

[The questions to be submitted by Mr. Roemer follow:]

Questions for the Record: June 7, 1995  
(Mr. Roemer)

1. Is there any parliamentary precedent for taking away an authorization through statutory certification conditions as is done in this bill? Would the parliamentarian uphold the premise that there is no statutory authorization if a certification condition is violated?
2. Do you believe that the Space Station is currently in compliance with all of the certification requirements?
3. The bill as written authorizes overall Space Station funding. The funds to develop the scientific payloads that will fly on the Station are not separately authorized. Is there anything in the bill that would prevent the Space Station program from covering cost growth in the Station hardware by raiding the scientific payloads funds?
4. What is the markup schedule for the rest of the NASA authorization?



Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to congratulate you for the bill that you bring before us today. In my view, those who support NASA need to be in favor of this bill. Without this Space Station proposal I believe we will get to the point that we will have no Space Station, and without a Space Station Program there is no Manned Space Program, and without a Manned Space Program there is no NASA.

I think we need to make it very clear that this is in line with what we have been told for a number of years is the proper course to take when you are doing big science and big engineering projects, and that is to assure stability in those programs by giving them multiyear authorizations.

Your course in all of this is, in my view, the right course because if we achieve stability in the program exactly the complaints just listed by Mr. Roemer will be somewhat, if not completely, mitigated. The fact is that all those cost overruns he talked about largely came about as a result of delay of schedule and as a result of rescoping and restructuring the Station Program every few months. If we can get some stability in the program and some assurance that it's going to go through as presently configured, it allows us to save the money over the long haul and assures that we will get there.

Now I understand the concern about Congressional oversight, but there is nothing in a multiyear authorization that stops Congress from doing its legitimate oversight role. There will be the need for annual certifications within this process. Congress can certainly come back at any time and look at the Station Program and ask that it justify what they're doing. We give up nothing by going to a multiyear authorization. We also will continue to appropriate money for these programs on an annual basis. The fact is we give up nothing in terms of that appropriations process when we issue a multiyear proposal.

So, in my view, this helps us by giving the program stability and then also giving assurance to international partners who need some assurance. Our international partners are becoming increasingly suspicious that we are an unreliable science partner.

By issuing this multiyear proposal on the Space Station I think our international partners are vastly reassured. In fact I've talked to some of them who have come through town in recent weeks and they have said that specifically. As a matter of fact, they were thrilled with the idea that we were going to go ahead and do a multiyear authorization. They thought this was exactly the kind of signal that they needed, that we intended to proceed ahead to completion.

So this is a good bill and it is one that deserves the support of this Committee, and I congratulate you for bringing it before us.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

If there are no further Members seeking to strike the last word, we will now begin consideration of amendments. Members have on their desks an amendment roster that has been prepared by the staff. It is the Chair's intention to call up the amendments in the order in which they appear on the roster.

[The amendment roster follows:]

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE  
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE AND AERONAUTICS

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP - June 7, 1995

AMENDMENT ROSTER

H.R. 1601, International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995

-Motion to report H.R. 1601, as amended: Adopted by voice vote

No.	Sponsor	Description	Results
1.	Mr. Roemer	Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute: cancel station	Defeated by roll call vote: yeas-3, nays-18
2.	Mr. Rohrabacher	Amendment to promote the commercial use and operation of the International Space Station and thereby reduce costs and increase benefits to the American taxpayers.	Adopted by voice vote
3.	Ms. Harman	Insert new section in the "Findings" section that the International Space Station is a part of a balanced civilian space program	Adopted by voice vote
4.	Mr. Tiahrt	Includes addition to report requirements if Administrator cannot fulfill certification	Adopted by voice vote
5.	Mr. Tiahrt	Adds a new section, "Sense of Congress"	Adopted by voice vote

6.	Ms. Jackson Lee	Minimum Appropriation Requirement	-Unanimous Consent to modify, agreed to -Withdrawn
7.	Ms. Jackson Lee	Includes addition to certification requirements	Adopted by voice vote
8.	Mr. Roemer	Adds a new section, "Space Station Accounting Report"	Adopted, as amended, by voice vote
8a	Mr. Weldon	Strikes last sentence of Mr. Roemer's amendment	Adopted by voice vote
9.	Mr. Stockman	Amendment to authorize the purchase of real estate for Neutral Buoyancy Lab	Adopted by voice vote

## AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

#1

TO H.R. 1601

OFFERED BY MR. ROEMER

*T. Roemer*

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

## 1 SECTION 1. CANCELLATION.

2 The Space Station project is hereby cancelled.

## 3 SEC. 2. REPORT ON TERMINATION COSTS.

4 Within 1 month after the date of enactment of this  
5 Act, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and  
6 Space Administration shall submit to the Congress a re-  
7 port itemizing the funding required for carrying out the  
8 cancellation of the Space Station project. Such report shall  
9 include details of the purposes for which such funds are  
10 needed, and any requests for funding in addition to  
11 amounts authorized by this Act that may be required.

## 12 SEC. 3. REPORT ON TOTAL SPACE STATION COSTS.

13 Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act,  
14 the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space  
15 Administration shall submit to the Congress a report de-  
16 tailing all Federal expenditures relating to the Space Sta-  
17 tion from October 1, 1982, through the final cancellation  
18 of the program.

1 SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

2       There are authorized to be appropriated to the Ad-  
3 ministrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-  
4 istration \$500,000,000 for costs associated with carrying  
5 out section 1 of this Act.

104th Congress  
Committee on Science

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPACE AND AERONAUTICS - 104TH CONGRESS \*\* ROLL CALL

SUBJECT: H.R. 1601, International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995

*Amendment offered by Mr. Roemer*

Rm.	Phone	Name	Present	Absent	Yes	Nay	Not Voting
2332	55101	Mr. Sensenbrenner, R-WI					
1034	51986	Mr. Calvert, R-CA					
216	53601	Mr. Weldon, R-FL					
417	55656	Mr. Stockman, R-TX					
1216	53601	Mrs. Sonstrand, R-CA					
1319	56216	Mr. Tibert, R-KS					
114	56831	Mr. Hillery, R-TN					
2338	52415	Mr. Rohrabacher, R-CA					
115	52635	Mr. Salmon, R-AZ					
415	51492	Mr. Davis, R-VA					
410	52211	Mr. Largent, R-OK					
506	55792	Mr. Foley, R-FL					
2369	52656	Mr. Weller, R-PA*					
2236	56673	Mr. Hall, D-TX					
2446	55261	Mr. Tinfencat, D-OH					
407	53915	Mr. Roemer, D-IN					
236	54801	Mr. Cramer, D-AL					
1410	58171	Mr. Burch, D-MI					
325	58220	Ms. Burman, D-CA					
1520	53816	Ms. Jackson Lee, D-TX					
1039	51313	Mr. Hastings, D-FL					
1032	55401	Mr. Ward, D-KY					
1419	52271	Mr. Luther, D-MN					
2300	56161	Mr. Brown, D-CA*					
TOTAL					3	13	

Attest: Brandon D. Alden (Clerk) 6/7/95

\*Ex Officio Members

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1601  
Offered by Mr. Rohrabacher

#2

*Synopsis: To promote the commercial use and operation of the International Space Station and therefore reduce costs and increase benefits to the American taxpayers.*

Page 2, after Line 5 insert the following new ¶:

*3) the significant involvement by private ventures in marketing and using, competitively servicing, and commercially augmenting the operational capabilities of the International Space Station during its assembly and operational phases will lower costs and increase benefits to the international partners;*

Page 2, Line 8 after "partners," insert: "discourage commercial involvement,"

Page 2, Line 23 after "partners" insert: "and commercial participants"

Page 5, after Line 8 insert a new section:

Sec. 6. Commercialization of Space Station

(a) **POLICY.**—The Congress declares that a priority goal of constructing the International Space Station is the economic development of Earth orbital space. The Congress further declares that the use of free market principles in operating, allocating the use of, and adding capabilities to the Space Station, and the resulting fullest possible engagement of commercial providers and participation of commercial users, will reduce Space Station operational costs for all partners and the Federal government's share of the United States' burden to fund operations.

(b) **REPORT.**—The Administrator shall deliver to the Congress, within 60 days after the submission of the President's budget request for fiscal year 1997, a market study that examines the role of commercial ventures which could supply, use, service, or augment the International Space Station, the specific policies and initiatives the Administrator is advancing to encourage these commercial opportunities, the cost savings to be realized by the international partnership from applying commercial approaches to cost-shared operations, and the cost reimbursements to the United States Federal government from commercial users of the Space Station.



**AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1601**  
**OFFERED BY MS. HARMAN**

#3

Page 2, line 19, strike "and".

Page 2, line 23, strike the period and insert in lieu thereof "; and".

Page 2, after line 23, insert the following new paragraph:

- 1 (7) the International Space Station represents
- 2 an important component of an adequately funded
- 3 civil space program which balances human space
- 4 flight with science, aeronautics, and technology.

Amendment to H.R. 1601  
Offered by Mr. Tiaht

# 4

Page 4, after line 21, insert the following:

If the Administrator submits a report under paragraph (2), such report shall include any comments relating thereto submitted to the Administrator by any involved party.

Amendment to H.R. 1601  
Offered by Mr. Tiahrt

#5

Page 5, after line 8, add the following new section:

Sec. 6. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the "cost incentive fee" single prime contract negotiated by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for the International Space Station, and the consolidation of programmatic and financial accountability into a single Space Station Program Office, are two examples of reforms for the reinvention of all National Aeronautics and Space Administration programs that should be applied as widely and as quickly as possible throughout the Nation's civil space program.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1601  
OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE

#6

*withdraw*

Page 3, after line 18, insert the following new subsection:

- 1 (b) MINIMUM APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT.—No
- 2 funds ~~are authorized to be~~ <sup>may be obligated</sup> appropriated for the Inter-
- 3 national Space Station for fiscal year 1996, 1997, 1998,
- 4 1999, or 2000 unless the National Aeronautics and Space
- 5 Administration is appropriated at least ~~\$13,500,000,000~~
- 6 for such fiscal year. <sup>\$14,000,000,000</sup>

Page 3, line 19, strike "(b)" and insert in lieu thereof "(c)".

**AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1601**  
**OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE**

#7

Page 4, line 6, insert “, including any delays relating to agreements between the United States and its international partners” after “development or assembly”.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1601  
OFFERED BY MR. ROEMER

#8

*T. Roemer*

Page 5, after line 8, insert the following new section:

1 SEC. 6. SPACE STATION ACCOUNTING REPORT.

2       Within one year after the date of enactment of this  
3 Act, and annually thereafter, the Administrator shall  
4 transmit to the Congress a report with a complete annual  
5 accounting of all costs of the space station, including cash  
6 and other payments to Russia. ~~Such report shall also in-~~  
7 ~~clude an accounting of the expenses and contributions of~~  
8 ~~Russia and the other international partners.~~

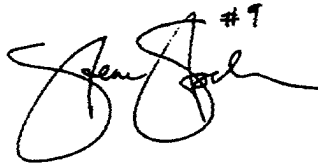
#8a

AMENDMENT  
OFFERED BY  
MR. WELDON, (FL)

TO AMENDMENT \_\_\_\_\_, OFFERED BY MR. ROEMER

Strike the last sentence of the amendment that begins on line 6.

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1601  
OFFERED BY MR. STOCKMAN

#7  


Page 4, after line 21, insert the following new sub-  
section:

- 1 (c) NEUTRAL BUOYANCY LABORATORY.—The Ad-
- 2 ministrator is authorized to exercise an option to pur-
- 3 chase, for not more than \$35,000,000, the Sonny Carter
- 4 Training Facility, using funds authorized by this Act.



Mr. SENSENBRENNER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Indiana rise?

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will report the amendment and, without objection, reading of the amendment will be dispensed with.

The CLERK. The amendment offered by Mr. Roemer.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Hearing none, so ordered.

The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes in support of the amendment.

Mr. ROEMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Obviously this is a very, very important matter to NASA, to our constituencies and I think to taxpayers throughout the country.

We're talking not just about what this amendment says. The amendment simply states in Section 1: the Space Station Project is hereby cancelled. We're not just talking about \$2 billion that this amendment would cancel and thereby put toward the deficit, but we're talking about \$72 billion in total cost from start to finish that this project will cost or will have costed the American taxpayer.

Now why do I offer the amendment today and what are the reasons? Why do I think NASA and taxpayers and our science program will benefit if this amendment eventually succeeds?

First of all, the history of the Space Station itself I think is one of the best reasons for cancelling the Space Station. This project stated in 1984. It was a dream of President Reagan, it would cost \$8 billion, it would do eight scientific missions and it would be finished in 10 years.

Today in 1995 we have spent nearly \$12 billion, \$4 billion over the projected cost of completion. The missions have gone from eight scientific missions to maybe, maybe one and a half, and we will probably be finished not by 1994 or '95 or '96, but maybe the year 2002. That is not a terribly good track record even when you look at risky scientific ventures. Whether it be the Superconducting Supercollider or Space Station, this is not a great track record by any stretch of the imagination, \$72 billion start-to-finish cost.

Secondly, as the Chairman pointed out, he put this in terms of a challenge to conquer space, or will it be the Space Station that conquers us and eliminates the rest of the Space Program.

One of the biggest threats to the Space Program is not the Roemer amendment. It's not the stability of funding year by year by year. The funding for NASA according to the Republican budget is going to go down to a \$11 billion. Here is a budget that was \$20 billion in the late 1980s. Now it's going to be down to \$11 billion by the year 2000 or 2001. Other programs are not going to be able to flourish and return the science and gain the data and do the great science that we've been able to achieve through the years in NASA. We are seeing more and more costs shifting away from science programs towards the Space Station as the Space Station takes up a larger percentage of the available NASA funding.

I would also argue thirdly that the deficit is even a bigger problem today. Now I salute those that have voted for balancing the budget. I voted for a constitution amendment to balance the budget, I have voted for a host of cuts, and I think we need to proceed in that fashion toward a balanced budget by the year 2002.

But put this project up against some of the other tough votes that we're going to cast in the next year and a half. Put it up against Medicare for senior citizens, put it up against drug-free schools for our children, put it up against education funding. We are going to have to cut many of these important programs. We shouldn't cut some of them. Some of them are going to be eliminated, and some of them are going to be debated on the House floor, but certainly the argument for \$72 billion in a Space Station. It's overbudget and its scientific missions have gone from 8 to one and a half. I don't think that's in the cards for the taxpayer and for us to continue to support this kind of project.

Mr. Walker argued that international partners will get out of this program if we don't have some kind of stability. If I were the Russians I would be so excited. If we take away our certification requirements, and if the U.S. comes up with a seven-year authorization and the U.S. is sending \$400 million a year to Russia, they would be delighted.

So I would argue—

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. ROEMER. I would ask unanimous consent for one additional minute.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection.

Mr. ROEMER. I would argue for these three reasons, the history of the Space Program, the overall budget of multiyear coming down very, very quickly and unfairly on other programs, the deficits and the cuts in other programs in addition to the Russians' participation, that we need to make them accountable. We do not need to shift money abroad at this time to buy their partnership. All those reasons are compelling ones to get rid of the Space Station at this point and save the NASA program.

Marie Antoinette in terms of history said let them eat cake. I think what NASA is saying to the rest of the Space Program is let them eat crumbs. There are not going to be fair dollars left to support the great, worthy science programs that NASA is conducting and returning good technology and spinoffs and dollars if we continue to pour this kind of money into this Space Station.

And I thank the Chairman for the additional minute.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has once again expired.

The Chair rises in opposition to the Roemer amendment and recognizes himself for five minutes.

The amendment that is offered by the gentleman from Indiana is his regular amendment to cancel the Space Station. He's entitled to his viewpoint. The result of the adoption of his amendment is that America will abandon its leadership in space. America will abandon the scientific research that NASA has driven since its founding in 1957. There will be a Space Station built. It will be built by the Europeans, it will be built by the Russians and it will be built by the Japanese, and our scientists will have to go lease space on it. That's not the type of legacy I want to leave to future generations.

The gentleman from Indiana is correct in that there have been cost overruns in the Space Station project in the past. Some of those cost overruns were as a result of redesigns mandated by Con-

gress, not by this Committee, but by the Appropriations Committee. Other cost overruns came about as a result redesigns mandated by NASA, and in the case of 1993 by the President of the United States himself.

What this bill does is provide the mechanism to make sure that the Space Station is done on time and on budget. NASA Administrator Goldin has said that the Space Station will be finished on time and on budget, and this Committee intends to hold Mr. Goldin to those promises. And actually the tools that are provided in this multiyear authorization will mandate to NASA what is not mandated now in terms of preventing cost overruns from happening in the future.

I want to make two more points. Passing the Roemer amendment is not deficit reduction, nor is passing the Roemer amendment a guarantee that any of the funds saved by cancelling the Space Station will be spent on NASA's science program. We all know that the way the Budget Act works is that each Subcommittee gets an allocation of funds. They can change the mix of the funds from what was assumed in the Budget Resolution, but they cannot exceed the caps of the allocation that the Subcommittee has been given.

Spending less money on NASA means that we'll be spending more money on HUD and on VA programs. I don't think that that's a wise investment in the future. The technology that NASA does, whether it's in the Space Station or in some of its other programs, improved the quality of life for this generation and future generations. That can't be said for money being spent on public housing programs and on some of the programs of the Veterans Administration.

I would urge the Members of this Committee to reject the Roemer amendment, to continue our vision in the future, and I would urge them not to heed the words of Marie Antoinette, as the gentleman from Indiana does, but to heed the words of John F. Kennedy who set out a vision that made America first in space.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HALL. I thank the Chairman, and I certainly agree with everything he said. It comes as no surprise I'm sure to my friend, Mr. Roemer, that I oppose, strongly oppose his amendment. While I give Mr. Roemer some credit for persistence, I think Congress has responded to his amendment numerous times in the past, and the answer has always been the same, no to the Roemer amendment and yes to the Space Station, and I wonder why that occurs.

I guess the reason is that there is not a person in this room and there is not a person that will read the abstract of our testimony here today that's not affected by the Space Station and wouldn't be affected by lack of a Space Station when one of six are attacked by the deadly effects of cancer and while we have people wasting away in cancer wards with no hope for the future.

Their only hope is a Space Station, and I refer to the testimony that has appeared before this board, before this Committee, Dr. Michael DeBakey, world renowned, who came and gave us his time, and he said many health problems that affect the aged, bone den-

sity loss, breakdowns in immune response, changes in the cardiovascular system also affect the very young and very health astronauts once they're in weightlessness.

A Space Station provides a facility unavailable on earth to observe these processes and develop countermeasures that could be applicable to the aged and to the feeble as well as to astronauts. Such advances could in turn potentially lower future health costs and it goes on and on.

So I think I'm as fiscally conservative a Member as you'll find in this Congress, I hope I am, and I certainly have tried to hold NASA's feet to the fire over the cost of its programs, but the Space Station is not just a cost. It's an investment. It's investment in the future of this country. It's an investment in the study of why a young girl has to hit herself in the leg every morning got diabetes with a needle. It's an investment for all of the dreaded diseases that stalk the young and the aged alike.

I think we can't afford to go to the American people and say we've just cancelled your Space Station, we've just killed your Space Station. I can't imagine that it would happen if that should occur here. I don't think it's going to, but we have to know that we have a worthy adversary, that we have a young man and a gentleman, Mr. Roemer, who believes in what he's doing and what he says. I just think he's so wrong on this that I think the American people certainly will understand that.

I will yield back my time. I may want to ask for more time at a later time, Mr. Chairman, and I thank you.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Is there further debate on the amendment?

The gentleman from Florida.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I wish to go on the opposite side.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. That's fine, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Florida, Mr. Weldon, is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. WELDON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I rise to strike the last word. I, too, speak out in opposition to the Roemer amendment.

As many people know, I'm a student of the Bible, and one of my favorite scriptures in the Bible is a verse that reads: without a vision the people will perish. Our nation was settled by pioneers, and the Space Station I believe is a continuation of the pioneering spirit that has made our nation the great nation that it is today.

I've been a fan and student of the Space Program ever since I was a young child. I remember reading way back when I was 9 and 10 years old about the Station being an integral part of the further development of the U.S. Manned Space Program, and I believe that this particular bill is an excellent way for us to demonstrate our commitment to not only fulfilling that vision, that goal that President Reagan had as well as the NASA officials had way back in the 1960s, but that we're willing to demonstrate that we do not want to reargue this issue year in and year out, but demonstrate to the American people and to our international partners that we are not going to redebate this issue over and over again, but that

we're going to commit ourselves to the ongoing funding of the program and the completion of it.

I believe that this is a very trimmed down Space Station that is lean and mean and efficient and that will get the kind of research done that we need, and I would encourage all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote against the Roemer amendment and to support this bill.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

The gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike the last word.

Let me acknowledge the consistency, as my colleagues have already done, of my colleague, Mr. Roemer, for his continuing concern about the Space Station. Let me also the join in with my colleague and Ranking Member from Texas in his eloquence on this issue.

For some years we have looked with stars in our eyes at the potential, if you will, of space exploration and what one would discover from those opportunities, and albeit we come now at a time when we must juxtapose the great needs of this nation and the cry from Americans about the control of our budget and more efficient ways.

I have not yet heard one American, one bright-eyed school child or maybe that waitress in a restaurant or that bus driver cry out to stop us from claiming our rightful birth's position of a leader on the issues of space and technology and medical research. In all of my encounters with the public when they begin to cry out for fiscal responsibility there is a sense of pride and a sense of excitement about the men and women who have gone on to space and to be able to come back and tell them about the great exploits, not only for personal or self-aggrandizement, but really for what can be done, not for America, but for the world.

So I know we have to make some sacrifices, and we've got to be able to have dollars to do economic development and build more housing. I happen to think that there is certainly a great merit in making sure that welfare works for all Americans, welfare reform works, so that we can do a better job of serving all of America. But any time I go and debate these issues I've not heard one of those who may be impacted by such legislation argue against the excitement and the value of America leading out in space.

So I think the Space Station sets the tone for what we would like to be as Americans, that we can in fact accomplish our dreams, and we can in fact as we are accomplishing our dreams at the same time make valuable contributions to life.

Ranking Member Hall was eloquent on the suffering that goes on medically and that in fact we're not playing with toys when we go into space. We're actually trying to solve health problems of this nation and more particularly of the world community.

So I would simply with respect argue to have my colleagues not support this amendment for it is far more reaching than we might expect on this day today in what we might do. It certainly has the impact I believe of setting the tone for what we would like to be as a nation in the 21st Century, but more importantly it has a

great part of making this a healthier world community for what it does in science and in medicine, and I support the Space Station in its efficiencies, but certainly in keeping it for those reasons.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentlewoman's time has expired.

The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Stockman, is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would just like to point out that someone who is intimately close to it, and my wife work on Space Station and watching those people down at NASA go through the contortions or every year probably watching us, and there are no cameras here, but watching the votes every time on the floor of the House, that if anything we're doing, we're sending them through dispirit cycles up and down waiting to know whether they're going to have families that are going to be fed or whatever.

And I just praise the Chairman for taking a bold step and stepping out and saying that we're going to approve this program for seven years. Quite frankly, throughout history you look at technology and whenever a country starts to forego their technology it precipitates the fall of the nation, whether through the Bronze Age or through the Roman period.

I for one think that we need to keep pressing for research and development in space, and I'm proud to say that I oppose the Roemer amendment. Thank you.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Who seeks recognition?

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Florida, Mr. Hastings, is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Roemer amendment. I've had a lot of fun on this Committee in dealing with my colleague from Indiana, and just to add a moment of levity, I thought that when Orlando Magic vanquished the Pacers that we might not hear further from him.

[Laughter.]

But in light of the fact that that doesn't seem to settle the issue, the fact remains that the potential for international cooperation in this arena is worth the investment in and of itself. In my view we're on the verge of major advances in space, and the Space Station is an integral part of those advances.

Toward that end I would put a simple question. Why then would we take a giant leap backward for human kind when with a little bit of prioritizing and with all of the common sense and understanding that this Committee, the total Committee and this body has that we could continue to take giant leaps forward.

I thank the Chair and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

If there is no further discussion, the question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Roemer.

So many as are in favor please indicate by saying Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Those opposed, No.

[Chorus of Noes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The "Noes" appear to have it.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a recorded vote.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. A recorded vote will be ordered.

The Clerk will call the roll. Those in favor of the amendment will indicate by saying Aye, and those opposed will indicate by saying No.

The CLERK. Mr. Sensenbrenner.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Sensenbrenner votes No.

Mr. Calvert.

Mr. CALVERT. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Calvert votes No.

Mr. Weldon.

Mr. WELDON. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Weldon votes No.

Mr. Stockman.

Mr. STOCKMAN. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Stockman votes No.

Mrs. Seastrand.

Mrs. SEASTRAND. No.

The CLERK. Mrs. Seastrand votes No.

Mr. Tiahrt.

Mr. TIAHRT. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Tiahrt votes No.

Mr. Hilleary.

Mr. HILLEARY. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Hilleary votes No.

Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Rohrabacher votes No.

Mr. Salmon.

Mr. SALMON. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Salmon votes No.

Mr. Davis.

Mr. DAVIS. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Davis votes No.

Mr. Largent.

[No response.]

Mr. Walker.

Mr. WALKER. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Walker votes No.

Mr. Foley.

Mr. FOLEY. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Foley votes No.

Mr. Hall.

Mr. HALL. No.

The CLERK. Mr. Hall votes No.

Mr. Traficant.

[No response.]

Mr. Roemer.

Mr. ROEMER. Aye.

The CLERK. Mr. Roemer votes Yes.

Mr. Cramer.

Mr. CRAMER. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Cramer votes No.  
 Mr. Barcia.  
 Mr. BARCIA. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Barcia votes No.  
 Ms. Harman.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. Jackson Lee.  
 Ms. JACKSON LEE. No.  
 The CLERK. Ms. Jackson Lee votes No.  
 Mr. Hastings.  
 Mr. HASTINGS. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Hastings votes No.  
 Mr. Ward.  
 Mr. WARD. Aye.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Ward votes Yes.  
 Mr. Luther.  
 Mr. LUTHER. Yes.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Luther votes Yes.  
 Mr. Brown.  
 Mr. BROWN. No.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Brown votes No.  
 Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Are there any Members who have not been recorded or who wish to change their votes?  
 [No response.]  
 The Clerk will report.  
 The CLERK. On the roll call vote, Mr. Chairman, the Yeas are 18 and the Nays are 3.  
 Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I believe the Clerk is confused.  
 [Laughter.]  
 The Clerk will try again.  
 The CLERK. Mr. Chairman, I apologize. On this vote the Nays are 18 and the Yeas are 3.  
 Mr. SENSENBRENNER. That's much better.  
 [Laughter.]  
 The amendment is not agreed to.  
 Next on the amendment roster is an amendment offered by the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher.  
 For what purpose does the gentleman rise?  
 Mr. ROHRABACHER. I have an amendment at the desk.  
 Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will designate the amendment.  
 The CLERK. Amendment offered by Mr. Rohrabacher.  
 Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection the amendment is considered as read and open for amendment at any point, and the gentleman from California is recognized for five minutes.  
 Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. This should be a noncontroversial amendment.  
 Today the Subcommittee is taking a giant leap for America's future in space by authorizing the continued development and assembly of the International Space Station to its completion.  
 I am proposing that we take another bold step as well, and that's toward an economic future in space, and on earth, by maximizing the private sector's opportunities to use, help, operate and even add to the capabilities of the Space Station.



When the American pioneers settled our last frontier, the government would establish a small fort which then attracted farm settlers, a trading post, and eventually inhabitants of a new town. The key point is that the government only had to pay for the fort, but the nation got a whole new city.

That's my vision, Mr. Chairman, as well as Chairman Walker's vision for the International Space Station.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman from California yield?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Yes, I will.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Chair is prepared to accept this amendment and wishes to make a point.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. All right. Yes, sir.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. And that is that there has been a legitimate concern about the operational cost of the Space Station once it is completed. The adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from California will mean that the private sector will be chipping in a lot more to defray the operational costs of the Space Station. I think that that's a good idea. This is an amendment that is in the taxpayer's best interest. It is also an amendment that will allow the Space Station to be utilized in its best possible manner.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and reclaiming my time. I appreciate those words of support, and I believe if we actually move forward with an eye towards creating commercial activity in space we will achieve both substantial savings and operating costs, as you just stated, as well as a dramatically higher level of scientific and industrial research.

Specifically my amendment declares the importance of the commercial use and operation of the Space Station and then requires NASA to report back to Subcommittee on its plans for encouraging these commercial activities.

My fellow Members, we heard Mr. Goldin testify in February that he, too, wants to move NASA away from operating space systems and towards researching new space technologies. My amendment is a step in that direction, and I understand that Mr. Goldin supports this step. So I ask for its bipartisan support.

And one last note in terms of the Space Station in general. We are embarking on an incredible endeavor. It's a giant, really a giant step, and I hate to use that cliché, for mankind because what we do now is perhaps bigger than that step that was made in the moon so many years ago by Neil Armstrong. We are involving ourselves in an engineering and scientific project that will enable man to utilize space and eventually utilize space for commercial and for purposes other than just governmental purposes.

This step, the Space Station, should be something that will generate benefits, and it will generate benefits that we can't even visualize today, and that's why some of the arguments by Mr. Roemer, and I respect his intelligence and I respect his desire to be frugal with the taxpayers' money. I think there are benefits that we can't see from this program. For example, if the Space Station is there, just in the matter of servicing the Space Station and the commercial projects aboard and near by the Space Station will add a great of momentum to the creation of a new type of system for getting into space.

And those of you know that I am deeply involved with trying to develop a new rocket system that will bring down the cost of getting into orbit while having a Space Station there and commercial enterprises in space will add momentum to that drive of human kind to bring down the cost of getting into space. That benefit isn't even calculated into our calculations today, but in the future you can bet that we will benefit from that new part of the formula.

So I ask for bipartisan support for my amendment. I think this is in keeping with the spirit on both sides of the aisle, and I offer my support for the Space Station in general.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I thank you, and I thank the gentleman from California who is one who in his early service to this country wrote many of President Reagan's better speeches and has been a very fine Member of this Committee and has offered a lot of supportive amendments back over the last four or five years, and I applaud his amendment, which I take to be the promotion of the commercial development of space.

The amendment is going to pass, but I would like to talk to the gentleman for a moment and point out some areas of concern that I have.

Section 3 talks about the significant involvement by private ventures in using the Space Station during its assembly. That gives me some concern and it's something that I would like for us to visit with before we get to the main Committee because as I understand it the assembly of the Station is going to be a very challenging and demanding task and NASA is working very hard to plan for it now.

I don't want to risk the success of that assembly task after so much taxpayer money has been spent developing the Station. It seems to me that the private users could wait until it's operational and it would be more feasible, and I would like to discuss that with the gentleman before we get to the main Committee.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I take it that my colleague wouldn't be opposed to it if NASA found that using private contractors or the private sector at this stage would actually benefit the project.

Mr. HALL. Well, as you know, I've always listened to NASA, but I just haven't always minded them.

[Laughter.]

But I thank the gentleman and I yield back my time.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I would be very happy to talk to you at any stage of this process.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Is there any further discussion on the Rohrabacher amendment?

[No response.]

If not, the question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Those in favor will signify by saying Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Opposed, No.

[Chorus of Noes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The "Ayes" appear to have it. The "Ayes" have it and the amendment is agreed to.

Next on the amendment roster is an amendment proposed by the gentlewoman from California, Ms. Harman.

For what purpose does the gentlewoman rise?

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment offered by Ms. Harman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read and open for amendment at any point and the gentlewoman is recognized for five minutes.

Ms. HARMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'll be brief, and I hope that this amendment to the findings section will gather unanimous bipartisan support.

Today we deal with the Space Station, a program I strongly support, and I plan to support the Subcommittee's bill. But I also think it's important in the findings section of this legislation to send a signal that we also support the rest of NASA and that other NASA programs in basic science and aeronautics need to be in balance, too.

This is obviously important to my Congressional District in the aerospace center of California, but I think it's important to the whole country, and I think it is critical that while we take this important step today to provide stability for the Station we send this additional signal. So on that basis I offer this amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. HARMAN. Yes, I will.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. We're prepared to accept this amendment.

Let me state that I wish to address the concerns of the gentleman from California, Mr. Brown, the Former Chairman of this Committee, that we will be dealing with other areas of the NASA budget in the context of authorization legislation later on. The fact that this bill deals only with the Space Station should not be interpreted by anyone that the Committee is turning its back on the science programs and the non-Space Station manned programs of NASA. We are in very strong support of them.

Let me also point out that despite the Augustine Commission's 1990 recommendation of a 10 percent increase in the NASA budget, which neither the Reagan Administration nor the Bush Administration nor the Clinton Administration has agreed with, this Committee has fought to maintain a good mix of science programs and human participation programs and will continue to do so even though the President's budget that was submitted only provided 17 percent of the total NASA budget for the so-called science program.

The gentlewoman has got a good amendment, and I'm happy to accept it.

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for that, and I appreciate the statement you just made.

Just to conclude I would like to comment on another subject. I sadly missed the roll call vote on Mr. Roemer's amendment by two seconds. Had I been here I would have voted in opposition to his amendment, and I applaud the good initiative of my colleague from California, Mr. Rohrabacher in offering his which I strongly support.

Thank you. I would ask for whatever kind of vote would fit this time schedule on my amendment, and if you're prepared to accept it, Mr. Chairman, maybe we don't need a vote.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. If there is no further discussion—

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I would just say with all due respect to the gentlelady from California, who I think I agree with about 90 percent of the time on issues that come before this Committee and come to the floor, the wording in her amendment talking about an adequately funded civil space program, I think that's one of the concerns that I have with the Space Station eating up more and more of the available funds that we need for aeronautics, for space science, for technology spinoffs and new developments and further language which says that we currently balance that.

I think even the NASA statement that we just were given a copy of before this markup started, NASA's views with respect to H.R. 1601, they say, and I quote: NASA supports the concept of a stable multiyear commitment to funding for the Space Station program, and then it underlined in the context of an overall, stable, balanced NASA multiyear budget at or near the level assumed in the President's FY-96 budget. And even the Administrator, Mr. Goldin has said that if the budget goes down to \$11 billion that it won't be a balanced program and it will not continue to adequately fund many of these other very important initiatives.

I would encourage the gentlelady to continue her hard fight for these programs that she sees as very, very vital, which I strongly support, and would like to work with her on towards seeing adequate funding and fair funding put into these programs which I think is going to be a very difficult fight over the next few years.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentlewoman from California, Ms. Harman.

So many as are in favor will signify by saying Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Opposed, No.

[Chorus of Noes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The "Ayes" appear to have it. The "Ayes" have it and the amendment is agreed to.

There is a vote on the floor of the House. Pursuant to the order of the Committee of earlier today, the Chair is prepared to declare a recess of 15 minutes to go and vote.

Before doing so let me urge the Members of the Committee to promptly return. We have five more amendments which I think we should be able to dispose of fairly quickly if we get back here fairly promptly.

The Chair declares the Committee in recess for 15 minutes.

[Recess taken for voting from 3:19 to 3:40 p.m.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Subcommittee will be in order.

Members and guests will take their seats and please stop audible conversations and have the inaudible kind.

Next on the amendment roster is an amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Tiaht.

For what reason does the gentleman from Kansas seek recognition?

Mr. TIAHRT. I have an amendment at the desk, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment offered by Mr. Tiaht.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read and open for amendment at any point, and the gentleman from Kansas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, America should be the leader and the primary owner of the next industrial revolution which can happen in space on the Space Station. The technology developed to support the Space Station from the research within the Space Station will be foundational for capital opportunities where America should be first and defense capability where America just be first.

NASA is making a contract with the American people. They are committed to bringing the best Space Station they can within the terms of this legislation and of course within the budget.

This bill demands that NASA function on time, on budget and under a cap. If after only one year the goal is threatened and NASA is not granted certification to go forward, this amendment provides for a mechanism for other parties involved with the Space Station effort to comment on the reason for the delay. If there is a problem we'll get a full report and not a filtered report. If this review or the report is going to be diagnostic it must be objective. This can be accomplished by allowing a full scope of the involved parties to participate. It will be a vehicle for their input.

It's a very simple amendment, straightforward, and without further ado I would move the amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TIAHRT. I would be glad to yield.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Chair is prepared to accept this amendment if one question can be answered satisfactorily on the record.

I believe that the adoption of this amendment will help the Committee better understand any circumstances that would trigger the report provisions of this bill by allowing interested third parties to contribute their comments to the report of the Administrator. However, the Chair would note that this comment period, if adopted, would not relieve the Administrator of the within 60 days requirement for the certification of the report.

Is that the gentleman's understanding?

Mr. TIAHRT. That's my understanding.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Then I am prepared to accept the amendment.

Does anyone else seek recognition?

[No response.]

If not, the Chair will put the question. The question is on the adoption of the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Tiaht.

All those in favor will signify by saying Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Opposed, No.

[No response.]

The "Ayes" appear to have it. The "Ayes" have it and the amendment is agreed to.

Next on the amendment roster is another amendment by the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Tiahrt.

For what purpose does the gentleman seek recognition?

Mr. TIAHRT. I have another amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment offered by Mr. Tiahrt.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read and open for amendment at any point, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Tiahrt for five minutes.

Mr. TIAHRT. I think that the purpose of Congress is to encourage what works. When we see something that has been successful we should follow through and put a vehicle in place to encourage those branches of the government to function more effectively.

Mr. Goldin reported to this Committee, or to the Full Committee that they have worked out many of the problems in the Space Station through coming up with a different type of contracting. What this amendment does is through a sense of Congress encourage NASA to use a cost incentive fee type of contracting, which is a financial incentive. It encourages contractors to come in under budget, or under cost, and in doing so they get a larger incentive fee and thus saving the taxpayers money in the long run.

The second part of this amendment is to encourage them to contract program integrators. It's a consolidation of the program and financial accountability into a single office. We saw problems occur in the B1B program and also in the first phase of the Space Station where the government tried to become the integrator and tried to bring all the different subcontracts together. But by hiring a company which is good at this type of work they have been able to solve a lot of the problems.

So this amendment, Mr. Chairman, would tell a sense of Congress that we want to encourage NASA to use a cost incentive fee contract and also consolidate their efforts into one program office.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman from Kansas yield once again?

Mr. TIAHRT. I'll be glad to yield.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's amendment expresses the sense of Congress that the managerial improvements in the way NASA is going about building the Space Station, such as the cost incentive single prime contract and the use of a single program office resident at but not financially dependent on a NASA field center, are proving their worth in this program and should be used elsewhere in NASA.

The Chair recognizes that some programs of NASA may not be in a position to go to a single prime in their current state of development. For example, the reusable launch vehicle program, which is a competitive effort, clearly cost incentive fee arrangements like that between NASA and Boeing are an excellent model for preventing cost overruns and should be applied wherever possible, and, therefore, I urge the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. TIAHRT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

The gentleman from Texas is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I thank you, and I share the gentleman's belief that we need to try to run our civil space program as efficiently as possible.

He quotes Mr. Goldin, and actually in absence of hearings it's a little difficult to say, you know, how widely applicable the recommendation in this amendment would be to NASA's other programs. But I think the gentleman expresses a sense of Congress, a true sense of Congress, a sense of almost all of us in Congress, and I applaud the underlying sentiment that NASA should do its very best in all of its programs to protect the American taxpayer.

I support the amendment, and yield back my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Is there further discussion on the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas?

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentlewoman from California—

Ms. HARMAN. I, too, support the amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. —is recognized for five minutes.

Ms. HARMAN. Thank you. I would like to note at this point in the record that I am strongly supportive of the initiatives that Mr. Goldin has already taken on both the Station program and other actions to reduce NASA's overhead. He made a promise to this Committee two and a half years ago that he would act to reduce overhead on the Station and other programs by 30 percent. I think he has achieved those targets and perhaps even more, and I would as one Member of this Committee like to send a strong signal that he has done what he promised.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentlewoman's time has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from Kansas, Mr. Tiaht.

Those in favor will signify by saying Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Those opposed, No.

[No response.]

The "Ayes" appear to have it. The "Ayes" have it and the amendment is agreed to.

Next on the roster of amendments is an amendment proposed by the gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. Jackson Lee.

For what purpose does the gentlewoman seek recognition?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentlewoman is recognized for five minutes to strike the last word.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

If I did not make mention of it in my opening remarks that I did not have quite the time to make, let me thank you for your leadership in this issue and offer, Mr. Chairman, an amendment that I have at the desk and make sure that I can have by unanimous consent that the amendment at the desk be offered in lieu of the amendment that's in the packet and to ensure that they have the amendment at the desk that has a correction.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will report the corrected amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment offered by Ms. Jackson Lee. Page 3 after line 18 insert the following new subsection [b], Minimum Appropriations Requirement. No funds are authorized to be appropriated for the International Space Station for fiscal year 1996.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read and open for amendment at any point, and the gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. Jackson Lee is recognized for five minutes.

[The corrected amendment follows:]



**AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1601**  
**OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE**

Page 3, after line 18, insert the following new subsection:

1       (b) **MINIMUM APPROPRIATION REQUIREMENT.**—No  
2 funds are authorized to be appropriated for the Inter-  
3 national Space Station for fiscal year 1996, 1997, 1998,  
4 1999, or 2000 unless the National Aeronautics and Space  
5 Administration is appropriated at least ~~\$13,500,000,000~~  
6 for such fiscal year.                   **\$14,000,000,000**

Page 3, line 19, strike “(b)” and insert in lieu thereof “(c)”.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Let me state my wholehearted support for a Space Station and my continued support as a new Member as we continue to debate this issue in the weeks or months to come.

In keeping with that support let me also acknowledge as I've said earlier on other occasions the importance of the mission that NASA has for not only this nation but as it leads out in international space opportunities and operations.

One of the points that I think is very important as we collectively move to make a statement about NASA and the value of the Space Station collectively together and as we acknowledge the work that is being done by Administrator Goldin, particularly his staff and all of the particular centers in reducing government, reducing waste and being efficient and effective, that one of the debates that we've all had over the last months and weeks and I am told those individuals who also engaged in this debate in the 103rd Congress is the importance of maintaining NASA's mission.

I thereby offer this amendment that will include a budgeting process that NASA, including the Space Station, can rely upon over a period of years that would keep their budget in a manner where they could direct their mission and their policies along a line of consistency. It would also allow us vigorously to support the Space Station, but also vigorously to support the mission to planet earth, aeronautics, human exploration and development of space and space science and space technology.

As I am interacting with members in my district what comes to mind even more so than the whole idea of the excitement of manned space flights or Space Station is the importance of research, particularly as it relates to my universities and some of the very important health work or health or medical research that is going on in the medical center. That partnership is an exciting potential partnership between NASA and the medical research entities around our nation.

I believe that this is both a safe and secure and efficient manner in which to fund NASA, and that is to keep it on a flat budget line for a period of time in order for it to create its mission, but also in order for it to be creative. I would engage my colleagues in I hope what would be a supportive debate that says that this Committee is reckoning with the importance of this particular agency moving into the 21st Century.

And as I've listened to NASA employees and particularly the Administrator, they are prepared for belt tightening. I think the Administration previously asked them to belt tighten and they took them very seriously. There have been some severe cuts on this program, and I don't hear anyone arguing about the fact that those cuts had to be taken. I do hear them as I visit the sites, and particularly as I visited the Johnson Space site, the Space Center, of them wondering and asking if they will be able to complete the importance of their business under the present operating budget and potentially what may occur to them in the years to come.

This particular amendment answers their concerns. It challenges them to be efficient and effective, it challenges to further reduce wastes, it challenges them to be particularly sensitive to opportunities for privatization, but at the same time it forcefully commits

this nation to the funding of NASA along with the Space Station for a period of years in a manner which they can comport with.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would ask for your support, the support of my colleagues in an amendment that I only call fair game and an opportunity to do the job that we've asked them to do and to do it safely as well.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentlewoman's time has expired.

The Chair rises in opposition to the amendment and recognizes himself for five minutes.

I believe that this amendment, while well intentioned in trying to get more money for NASA and to try to get NASA to run more efficiently, has the exact opposite effect. It ends up punting the question on whether the Space Station shall continue to the Appropriations Committee and really takes this Committee out of the action in terms of determining what the proper level of appropriations for the Space Station should be, what the proper level of appropriations for the rest of NASA should be, as well as providing the oversight that we've heard is so necessary and with which I agree.

Now presently the Administration's request is for \$14.2 billion for NASA for fiscal year 1996. However, in the outyears of the budget when the managerial improvements that Mr. Goldin has announced take effect, then NASA will go below the \$14 billion figure, and in the President's own budget that happens in fiscal year 1997.

Now the adoption of this amendment will tell NASA that if they want to continue building a Space Station they should forget about the managerial improvements that the NASA Administrator has announced, and we are not going to have a NASA, in the words of Mr. Goldin, that is better and cheaper and faster, and we're not going to have the incentives to get the projects done on time and under budget because NASA knows that its major program will end up being stripped if they become more efficient and don't need as much money to do the job.

So I would urge opposition to this amendment for both of these reasons, and I would hope that the Members would think about the consequences of telling NASA that they end up losing programs by running their shop more efficiently when we should be doing the opposite.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for both your concern and what you've offered to us. I would vigorously and respectfully oppose or at least disagree with one of your statements.

I think quite to the contrary we would encourage them to be inefficient. I simply think that what we would be doing is one of the things that we had some agreement on, as my researchers indicated, since I frankly admit that I was not here in the last Congress, that an even flat budget concept would begin to have NASA not only respond to their responsibilities of fiscal efficiency, which I don't see any sense that they do not want to concur with, but at the same time provide a sense of stability for a multiyear budget-

ing process that would allow them to efficiently work with some of the other vital programs, and I mentioned them.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Well reclaiming my time, with all due respect the gentlewoman's rhetoric does not match up with what is contained in her amendment which says: no funds are authorized to be appropriated for the International Space Station for fiscal years '96 through 2000 unless NASA is appropriated at least \$14 billion.

Now again I'm not using the Republican Budget Committee's numbers. I am using President Clinton and OMB's numbers as that when the managerial improvements kick in NASA needs less money to do its operations and it goes below the \$14 billion in 1997. So the way NASA gets to keep operating its Space Station is not to meet the goals of managerial improvements that Mr. Goldin has laid out and to continuing saying that they need \$14 billion or more for their operations, and then they get a Space Station as a bonus, and that's backwards from the way that we ought to be doing it.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I would like to be recognized as well, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I probably shouldn't do this because if I speak in favor of this amendment—

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Then I'll talk about the Houston Rockets. You're right.

[Laughter.]

Mr. ROEMER. We're beat up on enough, us poor Indiana Pacers. It was tough enough to lose the game.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes to defend the Midwest.

[Laughter.]

Mr. ROEMER. I will put my best effort forward, Mr. Chairman, and try not to talk too much about basketball, but certainly as I move to speak in favor of the gentlelady's amendment I'm sure the fireworks will go off because I'm a strong opponent of the Space Station, but I don't think that this is per se all about the Space Station. This amendment would be better terms put your money where your mouth is amendment.

We just passed, although I did not vote for it, the Harman amendment. The Harman amendment simply stated the International Space Station represents an important component of an adequately funded civil space program which balances human space flight with science, aeronautics and technology period. That's what it says. I agree with the gentlelady from California's intent and intend to work with her toward achieving a balanced and adequately funded NASA program.

What the gentlelady from Texas is simply saying is we don't achieve an adequately funded program that balances these other very important things unless there is a funding level which allows us to do that which the gentlelady has put at about \$14 billion.

Now I think if we talk about the many other programs in NASA that I feel very strongly should be supported, many of these are at

direct risk, not only if the Space Station stays in, but if the budget level continues to come down. Whether we're talking about the President's budget or the Republican budget, it takes funding for NASA down to about \$11 billion by the end of this century.

What about aeronautics? We just said that that was important in the Harman amendment. Those programs are not going to be adequately funded. What about EOS, the Earth Observing System? That is in dire jeopardy if this kind of amendment doesn't pass. What about Casini or Clementine? We're just talking, as Mr. Tiahrt said, about doing things better, cheaper and quicker, like Clementine for about \$50 million helping us plot the lunar landscape on the moon. That's great science and it's a great achievement for us. But these things will not be able to be achieved unless we have adequate funding in NASA.

So if we don't have the ability or the courage to cancel the Space Station, certainly we should make sure that there is enough money within the NASA program to fund some of these other important programs, and instead of going the route of delaying AXAF and cancelling KRAF and a host of other important programs in NASA I would encourage support for the gentlelady's amendment.

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Pennsylvania seek recognition?

Mr. WALKER. To oppose the amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. WALKER. I think the amendment as structured has several problems, not the least of which is a structural one. If you read the amendment as it was presented to us you would literally have to appropriate the \$14 million before you could come back and get the appropriation for the Space Station. So what you would have to have is a \$14 million appropriation, and then you would have to come back and get appropriated again the additional \$2.1 billion for the Space Station. Now that means that we would have to find \$16.1 billion in any given year for NASA.

I just don't think the amendment works in terms of what people are saying. Now I mean there may be a desire to try to raise the number to those levels, but I don't know how even under the President's budget, which is \$300 billion out of whack by the end of the century, that those numbers work. So I have some problems with it.

Secondly, I think we need to discuss exactly where the savings are that we are talking about in the NASA budget relative to the funding of the Space Station. It isn't true that we fully fund the Space Station under the Republican budget that passed the floor, but you need to look at where we are in fact funding other programs and not funding.

First of all, the funding for the Space Shuttle is in line with the management reforms that the Administration has already announced, and it's the Administration that has announced that they're going to save \$8 billion as a result of the management reforms. We assume those management reforms, and I can't imagine anybody would want to not assume those management reforms. That in fact may reduce the budget somewhat, but it will result in

a far more efficient NASA. So even spending somewhat less money you have a more efficient NASA. That's something it seems to me we all want, and we want the Space Station to be prioritized within that.

Secondly, the gentleman from Indiana mentioned the EOS program. I have not found anybody who has come into my office in recent weeks who will not tell you that there is some money that can be saved in the ground base system for EOS. Now I don't know whether it amounts to the total amount. We assume \$2.7 billion in savings over seven years, but I will tell you that that includes revenue that we think will be derived from the commercial ports within that Station. So there are a number of elements here, but I don't know anybody who thinks that the present ground base system is the most efficient one that's available. And I think we will hear from the National Academy of Sciences in the weeks just ahead that there are revisions that could be made there. So there are savings that can be made in that program and ought to be made in that program.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALKER. Sure. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Let us also make clear that we're not just talking about government money in the future. You know, all of these calculations we're talking about are just what the government will do, and one of the highest priorities of the new gang that has come to Capitol Hill is the fact that we want to encourage private enterprise to get involved in just such activities—

Mr. WALKER. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. —so that their contribution is going to be not just something that might be on the periphery, but will in the future be a major contribution to the efforts we're trying to make in this Committee.

Mr. WALKER. The gentleman is absolutely right.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Would the gentleman yield.

Mr. WALKER. Let me just finish my point, and then I will be happy to yield.

The gentleman mentioned, the gentleman from Indiana also mentioned the Clementine program. The fact is the Clementine program is a tribute to the microminiaturization revolution that is now underway in earth observing systems. There is no reason why that can't be applied to the EOS program at some point in the future at tremendous cost savings both in terms of launch costs, and it may even be that we can piggyback onto some commercial satellites in the same vein as the gentleman from California just mentioned. There are tremendous savings that can be achieved in some of those areas, and we think that that ought to be reflected in the ongoing NASA budgets.

That's where we get our savings. We don't take it out of ongoing science programs, and we don't take it out, in major ways out of the aeronautics program. In fact the original budget did take some of that money out, and we put a billion dollars of that money back in before we brought the bill to the floor because we are attempting to hold the line on a lot of these programs.

But it seems to me that this amendment then takes us in an entire different direction. As the gentleman from Wisconsin has point-

ed out, it says to NASA don't do the efficiencies or you lose the Space Station. It says don't look at the EOS program in places where we can make the savings or you may lose the Space Station, and don't look at the microminiaturization, continue to build the big inefficient satellites or you might lose the Space Station. That's exactly the wrong signal to be sending at the present time, that plus the structural problem with the amendment is in fact a problem.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. WALKER. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute—

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection.

Mr. WALKER. —so I can yield to the gentlelady from Texas.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and I thank the gentleman for his words.

I know the Chairman did not intend to suggest that those of us who are debating this with all good intent would be engaged in rhetoric. So I wanted to just share with my colleague that the intent here is to enhance both NASA and the Space Station, and that is of course the first of all priorities.

I would welcome a technical correction from the gentleman or I would like to at this time ask for unanimous consent to offer the following words, no funds may be obligated, striking "are authorized to be appropriated." And if we can have that by unanimous consent we can continue the discussion.

It is my intent of course—

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Is there objection to the proposed modification of the amendment by the gentlewoman from Texas, Mr. Jackson Lee?

[No response.]

Hearing none it is so ordered.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I'll conclude by simply saying it was the intent of the amendment to interweave, if you will, the value of the Space Station and NASA, and as I understand NASA's position they are interested in maintaining a stable, continuing budgeting for the Space Station along with maintaining the efficiencies that they've obligated themselves to do under the President's request and under this Congress' request.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has once again expired.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Hall is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I support the gentlelady's amendment. I think it's a constructive one that helps alleviate the concerns of Members that worry about the Space Station and whether or not it's going to be able to compete with the funding of other worthy NASA activities. This amendment would ensure that the Space Station is fully funded and that the NASA budget as funded would be level over the next five years. It's I think \$400 million less than appropriated for 1995, and it's \$260 million less than what the

White House has recommended for FY-96. Actually what we authorize is always subject to action by the Appropriations Committee anyway just the same as any language that the gentlelady put in could be cured by report language.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I do yield.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Just to put on the record what's in the President's budget, for fiscal '96 it's \$14.260 billion, for fiscal '97 \$13.896 billion, for fiscal '98 \$13.653 billion, for fiscal '99 \$13.410 billion, and for fiscal 2000 \$13.167 billion.

Now what this means I believe is that if this amendment was adopted we have an automatic cancellation of the Space Station after this fiscal year simply using the President's figures simply because the President's recommended appropriation, if approved by Congress, would be below that.

Now what means is that all the money that we've spent on the Space Station up to date would simply be wasted, and that would amount to somewhere between \$20- and \$22 billion automatically done simply because people who love NASA and who want a vibrant NASA have drafted an amendment that loves them too much and hugs the child to death.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman and reclaim my time. Actually the President's budget is a request. It's not an act of Congress. I think, as the Chairman well knows, I'm hoping that we wind up with a one-year budget and that way I would be addressing just the one year, which would be the \$14.260 billion.

But reclaiming my time the amendment I think is fiscally prudent. It phases overall NASA funding over the next five years and it limits it on the top as well as on the bottom. I think the Space Program and especially the Space Station, they're worth investing in because of all the benefits that we've talked about here.

Overall her amendment strikes a very good balance and I intend to support it, and I yield back my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Stockman, seek recognition?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I just want to speak in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I'm sure that my colleague and the gentlelady from Texas have the same purpose, but if I understand the way the amendment is written, that if we follow the President's budget, if we concede to his budget we will automatically eliminate the Space Station, and this is exactly what we don't want to do. I think it's a mistake to go out here and say, yes, we've going to do this and then end up eliminating the Space Station, and I just have to point to my colleague from Indiana's support of it. I think that speaks volumes, more than any other discussion here today.

[Laughter.]

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Would the gentleman yield, Mr. Stockman?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I'll yield.



Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, my neighbor. Let me make it very clear that maybe we have caused the conscience of the gentleman from Indiana to rise to a new height and a new level, but let me suggest that there are others around the table who I know that you have great respect for and know where our colleague from Texas, Mr. Hall, stands on this issue.

I don't want it to be unclear. We keep associating it with one person's budget versus another. I think what we are here to do today is to consistently provide for, one, NASA to complete its mission along with the Space Station and for it to be efficient. What this offering does is it gives an even playing field, if you will, for it to do both of those.

And if I'm correct in the interpretation, this dollar amount incorporates expenditures for a Space Station, and the language that was put forth as a technical correction makes it more clear that we're not speaking about one versus another. So I would not want you to misread that this is not in support of the Space Station.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Let me yield back my time from my colleague. Could you just answer me one question yes or no. Do you see this, and maybe we can get it from the Committee, if we follow through with Clinton's budget does it not cut the Space Station?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. No, I don't. I mean if you're asking me for a yes or no, I think what my amendment does, and that's what I'm speaking to, is provide us with an even playing field in a budgeting process that includes the efficiencies that have already been offered by the Administrator and the centers as well as an incorporation of dollars for a Space Station.

Mr. STOCKMAN. Could we get an opinion on this, because the way I read it it reads that if we fall one dollar below \$14 billion we don't fund the Space Station.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. If the gentleman from Texas will yield to the Chair. The way the amendment before the Committee currently reads is, "No funds are obligated for the International Space Station for fiscal years '96 through 2000 unless NASA is appropriated at least \$14 billion for each fiscal year." So if it drops below \$14 billion, as it will beginning in fiscal year 1997, no funds may be obligated for the Space Station, and it's as clear as that.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Will the gentleman yield, Mr. Stockman?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Just for one sentence. This bill may not do it, but what occurs is we have the opportunity to do other legislation. So what you're doing is you're applauding NASA for its efficiencies and this does not block out the Space Station.

Mr. STOCKMAN. I respectfully disagree. I mean if I can get a different opinion, but it says right here, it says if we don't hit \$14 billion it will not be appropriated or whatever. So I'm confused. If you can point different, please do so.

Mr. CRAMER. Would the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes. My five minutes is probably up by now.

Mr. CRAMER. I want to further this dialogue because I'm troubled by the wording of this. I want to support the gentlelady's amendment, and I understand what your intent would be and I know where you come from. You're from a district like mine, and you're almost under any circumstance a Space Station supporter. But be-

cause this is a multiyear authorization I'm afraid by the wording of this amendment that we're hold the Space Station hostage to a specific funding level. There is so much that we don't know now that could affect that that I don't want to reluctantly put the Space Station or you in that position. So I'm confused and would like an opinion, if there is one to be had, as to whether that's the impact of the wording, and I'm even trying to think of some alternate wording that would accomplish what I know the gentlelady would like to accomplish and I can't do that.

Mr. HALL. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAMER. Yes.

Mr. HALL. Perhaps the gentlelady might want to withdraw this because all of us are for what she's trying to do and even including the other gentleman from Texas and work on it before we get to the big Committee and see if we can't work out words that will support what the gentlelady's intent is. I don't think she meant unless or until the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is appropriated at least \$14 billion, but we can clarify it a little bit if you would consider doing that.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Hall, the intent, I think it's clear, but I welcome a bipartisan approach to this and certainly my colleagues who have been supportive and would like to have this further clarified. It is my position as it was designed that it be inclusive of the Space Station and that it not be blocking of the Space Station.

Mr. HALL. I know that's your intent and you're of record on that.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you, and I would be willing to do that.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Is the gentlewoman asking unanimous consent that her amendment be withdrawn?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Yes, I am at this time and to present it before the Full Committee after some more detailed work on it. Thank you.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Is there any objection to the unanimous consent request?

[No response.]

Hearing none, so ordered.

The next amendment that is on the amendment roster is an other amendment by the gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. Jackson Lee.

For what purpose does the gentlewoman from Texas seek recognition?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, please.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment offered by Ms. Jackson Lee.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection the amendment is considered as read and open for amendment at any point, and the gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. Jackson Lee is recognized for five minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I hope that this will draw certainly unanimous support. It is simply to provide that we continue to monitor the activities of our international partners and ensure that they are keeping in pace with the space efforts so that once the Administrator certifies that—

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Would the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Yes.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Chair is prepared to accept this amendment. It's a good one, and her amendments ripen with age.  
[Laughter.]

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I am delighted with that comment. I've just concluded my discussion on that, Mr. Chairman, and I thank you for accepting this amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Is there any further discussion on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas?

[No response.]

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

All those in favor will signify by saying Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Those opposed say No.

[No response.]

The "Ayes" have it, and the amendment is agreed to.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The next amendment on the amendment roster is another amendment proposed by the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Roemer.

For what purpose does the gentleman seek recognition?

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk, No. 8.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment offered by Mr. Roemer.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read and open for amendment at any point, and the gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. ROEMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This amendment is very similar to an amendment I offered last year that was agreed to by the Committee. Simply put it is an accounting report on Space Station expenditures. If we're going to spend the type of money that we're looking at in this authorization bill of seven years, then certainly the Administrator of NASA shall transmit to the Congress a report with complete annual accounting of all costs of the Space Station, including cash and other payments to Russia. That's all we're asking in this report.

It is not the camel's nose under the tent to try to cancel the program or to alter the program. It simply says to our taxpayers we want to know what you're doing with the money. We are sending \$400 million to the Russians out of our NASA budget and we should know what they're doing. Recent reports coming from the Cosmodrome and Bykenaur and Kazakhstan report mixed progress, that we have a great deal of difficulty over there in terms of the technology and the condition of the Cosmodrome. We want to know what they're spending American tax dollars on. That's all we're trying to do with this amendment.

I would hope that the Chairman would support this amendment, as he did last year, and I would maintain the balance of my time.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman has to yield back the balance of his time.

Mr. ROEMER. I would yield the balance of my time to the Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Florida seek recognition?

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to the amendment at the desk.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will report the amendment to the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment offered by Mr. Weldon of Florida.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Would the Clerk please read the amendment since it's not distributed yet.

The CLERK. Strike the last statement of the amendment that begins on line 6.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Florida is recognized for five minutes in support of his amendment to the amendment.

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Chairman, I recommend my amendment which will strike the last sentence of Mr. Roemer's amendment. It is my understanding that this will conform the amendment to the language that was in last year's legislation.

I understand the importance of knowing what NASA and our international partners are contributing to the Space Station. I am not sure if Mr. Roemer's amendment offers the best approach. The portion of the amendment requiring NASA to report on spending by our international partners would place an enormous burden on NASA. If adopted, unforeseen complications with regard to collection of this data from our international partners could have the potential of jeopardizing the Space Station funding.

Our international partners have difficult accounting practices that would make this task extremely burdensome. I believe that there are better ways of seeking answers to these questions that would not jeopardize the funding, and I cannot support Mr. Roemer's amendment without striking this onerous provision. I urge my colleagues to support my amendment to the Roemer amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman from Florida please yield?

Mr. WELDON. Yes, I would.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I support the gentleman from Florida's amendment, and if it is adopted I will support the gentleman from Indiana's amendment.

The difference I think between the Roemer amendment without the Weldon amendment and the Roemer amendment with the Weldon amendment is the accounting of the expenses of the international partners, except Russia.

The European Space Agency and its member nations, the Canadians and the Japanese, are spending their own money to build their part of the International Space Station. Frankly I don't think it's our business to determine how they spend their money and how they account for their money as long as they comply with the inter-governmental agreements and the memorandums of understanding that the foreign governments and in the case in ESA the international agency make with the United States Government.

Russia is different. We are sending money to Russia to build part of the International Space Station, and that is our money and I think that there should be an adequate accounting in that. So

where I draw the line is accounting for the money that is authorized by this Committee and appropriated by this Congress. There I think we have an obligation to make sure that the accounting is done properly and done publicly so that we can do our oversight.

But when we start dealing with our countries' taxpayers' money and asking NASA to go to these other countries and to get these reports and then submit them to Congress for our comment and critique, I think we're sticking our nose into something that frankly isn't part of our business.

So I would hope that the Weldon amendment is adopted, and again if it is, then I can support the Roemer amendment. If it's not, then I would have to oppose it.

I yield back to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. WELDON. I thank the Chairman for his support. I would also like to add to the debate on this that the Administrator has made it quite clear that it would be extremely difficult for his agency to comply with this type of amendment without the provision that I've included, and I would encourage all my colleagues to vote in support of my amendment.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

For what purpose does the gentleman from California, Mr. Brown, seek recognition?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to concur with you in your support of the amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman is recognized for far more than five minutes.

[Laughter.]

Mr. BROWN. Well it won't take five minutes, Mr. Chairman. In your usual cogent way I think you've properly analyzed the impact of the Roemer amendment, which I'm not that much in disagreement with. But as you point out, it would require that we enter into the auditing process for the funds of our allies, and I'm convinced that that would be resented on the part of our allies. It would hamper the cooperation that we hope to encourage there, and I therefore feel that Mr. Weldon's amendment would improve the amendment considerably and I support it in full.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Does anyone else seek recognition?

The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, certainly I can count the votes, especially after the first amendment, and I would concur with much of what has been said about some of the language, particularly the last four or five words on line 8. The intent of the amendment is to concentrate on the auditing of the accounts, including cash and other payments to Russia. That is the language that we were successful in getting into the bill last year, and that is 90 percent of the thrust of this language.

I was, however, concerned in adding the last sentence about the contributions of Russia to the U.S. program. Maybe there is some way in working with you, Mr. Chairman, and your staff between now and Full Committee. We can not address the international

partners, but just look at ways by which, as you articulately stated, the contributions of Russia.

But I would be happy to accept the gentleman from Florida's amendment to strike the last sentence, keep the original Roemer language as it appeared last year as well and work on some language between now and Full Committee addressing the expenses and contributions of Russia if we can. So I would support the Weldon amendment to the Roemer amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

The question is on the Weldon amendment to the Roemer amendment.

All those in favor will signify by saying Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Opposed, No.

[No response.]

The "Ayes" have it, and the Weldon amendment to the Roemer amendment is adopted.

The question now is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana as amended.

Those in favor will signify by saying Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Opposed, No.

[No response.]

The "Ayes" have it, and the amendment as amended is agreed to.

Next on the roster of amendments is an amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Stockman.

For what purpose does the gentleman from Texas seek recognition?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I seek recognition to introduce my amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The CLERK. Amendment offered by Mr. Stockman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Without objection, the amendment is considered as read and open for amendment at any point, and the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Stockman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. STOCKMAN. This amendment is not a gift to Texas. It has already been appropriated. In the last Congress we initiated a lease purchase option for the Clear Lake Development Center which I visited and it is revenue neutral. In fact they're getting it for a relatively cheap cost.

It was initially built by McDonnell-Douglas Corporation anticipating some Space Station work, and when prime contractors—it was pulled away from them and the buildings stood vacant. So it's saving the government many millions of dollars. This is just to facilitate that process, and I ask that it be accepted.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman from Texas yield?

Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes, I will.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I am prepared to accept the amendment, and I consider this as an amendment that is housekeeping in nature. The Committee has previously approved the reprogramming of previously appropriated funds for the purpose of exercising this option. However, the law is clear that NASA cannot acquire title to property without a specific authorization from Congress. So

without this amendment what the Congress has already appropriated and the Committee has approved the reprogramming cannot be accomplished.

This doesn't add any more to the cost of the Space Station. It is already built in, and if this amendment or similar legislation doesn't make it, then NASA would have to build its own neutral buoyancy tank and it would cost a lot more than \$35 million.

So I would hope that the amendment would be adopted.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentlewoman from Texas, Ms. Jackson Lee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Your last words were just words that I would like to emphasize, and that is I think it's important that in rising to support this particular amendment that we not try to reinvent the wheel. This happens to be an opportunity where an existing facility can be utilized for important work, and in particular I'm always emphasizing for NASA's mission to be done and for jobs to be created. So I support this utilization of these dollars for this facility.

Does anyone else seek recognition?

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Florida, Mr. Foley is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. FOLEY. A question to the sponsor. This is obviously my first time to consider a funding appropriation of real estate like this, and obviously it goes to GAO or anyone else to ascertain appraisals and land valuations and comparative analysis? I mean how does the government determine value on a physical plant?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I can tell you when we visited, and we're getting it for less than what they paid for it, much less. It's a brand new building. In fact it's only several years, I mean two or three years old, and I'm told we're getting it between somewhere from 50 cents on the dollar and less.

Mr. FOLEY. Well that's information that I would like in the future. I mean there are a lot of buildings you can buy in Manhattan that are 40 cents on the dollar. So I want to make certain, you know, if we're buying real estate we're not bailing out somebody else's misery, and certainly if it's good value I recognize good value, but there should be some documentation to ascertain, you know, what's the real value, are we 50 cents on the dollar, 75 cents or is it just an opportunity to take somebody else's headache away.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. If the gentleman from Florida will yield.

Mr. FOLEY. Yes.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. That determination was made by the Committee at the time it approved the reprogramming, that this was a good deal for the government. It's very hard of course to do an appraisal because there isn't a market in neutral buoyancy tanks.

[Laughter.]

There is one that is in this building, and then there is another smaller one that's down the street, and that's it, but I think the gentleman does make a very good point.

The point that I would like to make is that whether it was a good deal was reviewed both by NASA and by, not only this Committee,

but the two Appropriations Committees and the Authorizing Committee over in the other body.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROEMER. I would just like to concur with the remarks of the gentleman from Florida in that this is a very, very narrow bill to begin with. It's not a NASA bill, it's a Space Station bill, and when we begin to add on particular buildings and particular districts I think that it loses some of the focus intent on what this Committee is overseeing. This is the NASA Space and Science Subcommittee. It's not the Public Works Committee, and I would—

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman from Indiana yield?

Mr. ROEMER. I would be happy to yield.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The reason this is here is because the law requires that there be an affirmative authorization of Congress when NASA acquires title to real property. Without an authorization by Congress NASA cannot acquire the title to real property anywhere.

I'm as sensitive as the gentleman from Indiana is on this issue, but if one maintains the position that the gentleman from Indiana has NASA would not be able to acquire the title to real property anywhere unless we changed the law and allowed them to do it administratively without coming to Congress, and then we lose our oversight responsibility.

Mr. ROEMER. Would the gentleman just yield further?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. It's the gentleman from Indiana's time.

Mr. ROEMER. I would just say that that's why we need a NASA authorization bill to discuss these kinds of very important questions. It could very well be that Mr. Stockman's building is very, very important to a healthy NASA program, that it is a good buy and that it will be in the taxpayers' interest, but to put it on such a narrowly focused bill as a Space Station bill I just don't—

Mr. STOCKMAN. This is specifically—will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROEMER. I'm just advocating that we do. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman. I'm just saying that this is a very, very narrow bill and I would much rather be considering this is light of a NASA authorization—

Mr. STOCKMAN. Well I know you're interested in saving money. So I'm sure that you wouldn't propose that we build a brand new one, and this is specifically for a Space Station.

Mr. ROEMER. No, I would just—reclaiming my time, I would just say that I have concerns and I've expressed those.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Well if the gentleman from Indiana will further yield. Now that we are about done with dealing with the Space Station Authorization Bill I look forward to the gentleman from Indiana's constructive contributions for the rest of the NASA budget.

Mr. ROEMER. I think I've offered those today, Mr. Chairman, but I would be happy to work with you on that in the future.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Stockman.

So many as are in favor will say Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Opposed, No.



[No response.]

The "Ayes" have it and the amendment is agreed to.

That concludes the list of amendments on the roster of amendments.

Are there any further amendments?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman from California, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. BROWN. I do not have an additional amendment, Mr. Chairman, but I wanted to make some explanatory comments. I had intended to support the Jackson Lee amendment as strongly as possible, and I regret that I was temporarily taken from the room for some other business and did not get a chance to adequately express that.

I have been on this Committee for quite a few years, as most of you know, and I have seen the NASA budget decline from its peak down to a level which is now approximately 25 percent in real purchasing terms of what it was during the late 60s. I have very carefully tried to project what will happen if we see a continued erosion of that budget over a considerable period of years.

I have a very strong interest in both the Space Station and a healthy, well-balanced Space Program, as I think most Members of this Committee do, and I don't claim any particular wisdom, but I have seen this erosion result in the case of the Space Station and its continued redesign, rescheduling and so on, as other Members of the Committee are well aware. I've seen important science projects cancelled as a result of lack of financing, and I've seen other things happen which disturb me very greatly.

And I have come to the conclusion, and I've communicated this to anybody willing to listen, including the NASA Administrator and the Administration in general, that we have just about reached the limit of how much we can continue to cut NASA without sacrificing some major programs.

Now I'm not being partial to continuing any particular program, but what I see developing is an unraveling of the political support for NASA as we pull out one major program after another. Maybe it's a science program and maybe it's an earth observing system program and maybe it's the wind tunnels or other aeronautical research that we need, but as we begin to do that I think we will find that the popular support, the political support and the Congressional support for the NASA budget will more and more difficult to obtain.

Now as little as three months ago Mr. Walker indicated that he would seek to at least provide inflationary increases for NASA, and he can correct me if I'm wrong in that, but he was quoted in the Space News to that effect. I think we don't have to have inflationary increases. I think, as the Administrator does, that we can live with a hard freeze. I think that we can pay for the existing programs under a hard freeze through the kind of efficiencies that the Administrator is making. But when you put on a hard freeze you're saying you have to find ways to cut your real costs by at least five

percent a year because that's about what the effect of inflation in the advanced technology area will require you to do.

It is not a matter of discouraging innovation and increased efficiency. It is a matter of requiring that you have at least that much. Now I have not the slightest doubt that even though the Administrator through his existing program of improvements has managed to cut probably 25 percent from the NASA budget from the time he took over, but I don't think he can do that at the rate of five percent a year indefinitely.

Therefore I have taken the position that unless I can be assured that there is a certain stability to the overall NASA budget, and I'm not being picky about exactly what that stability is, that in the best interests of NASA I'm going to have to personally support a cut of a major program and do it now rather than later because you save money that way. As we all know, if you continue with a program that's going to be cut three years from now for another two years you've just wasted two years more investment, and I'm not interested in doing that.

Now I've taken that position, Mr. Chairman, for the last year and a half or so, and I think you're all aware of that, and it hurts me to do this, but it is my intention to support an amendment similar to that of Ms. Jackson Lee at the Full Committee, and I would have supported it here in the Subcommittee if it had come to the vote, on the grounds that we must have that kind of assurance and the Administrator has said that we can't take any additional cuts, and I intend to support that position as strongly as I can. And I appreciate the courtesy of the Chair in allowing me to make my position clear.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The time of the gentleman has expired. Are there any further amendments to the bill?

[No response.]

If not, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas for the purpose of offering a motion.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Subcommittee report the bill, H.R. 1601, International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995 as amended.

Furthermore, I move to instruct the staff to prepare the Subcommittee report to make technical and conforming amendments, and that the Chairman take all necessary steps to bring the bill before the Full Committee for consideration.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas.

All those in favor will signify by saying Aye.

[Chorus of Ayes.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Opposed, No.

[One No.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. In the opinion of the Chair the "Ayes" have it. The "Ayes" have it and the motion is agreed to.

Without objection, the bill will be reported in the form of a single amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Without objection, the motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.  
And, without objection, the Subcommittee is adjourned, and the  
Chair thanks everyone for their patience.  
[The Subcommittee adjourned at 4:40 p.m., subject to the call of  
the Chair.]

XIV. PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEE MARKUP OF H.R. 1601, AS  
AMENDED

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**FULL COMMITTEE MARKUP—H.R. 1601, THE  
INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION AUTHOR-  
IZATION ACT OF 1995**

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**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1995**

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE,  
*Washington, D.C.*

The Committee met at 12:10 p.m. in Room 2318 of the Rayburn House Office Building, the Honorable Robert S. Walker, Chairman of the Committee, presiding.

The CHAIRMAN. Good afternoon.

We will now move on to HR 1601, the International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995.

I recognize the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Sensenbrenner, for subcommittee report on the legislation that we—

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics reports favorably on the bill HR 1601, the International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995, and moves its recommendation to the Full House.

Mr. Chairman, the bill that was reported from the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, provides for an authorization for the Space Station through assembly complete in the year 2002 at the authorized level that NASA has said that it can do the job.

There's going to be a lot of debate on this legislation as we consider it here today, as well as on the floor when it reaches there, about the Space Station.

I'd like to make a couple of points.

First, even if this bill doesn't pass, it appears likely that the Appropriations Committee will continue to appropriate funds for the Space Station on a year to year basis.

Thus, passage of this bill is essential if we are to hold NASA to their word that they will not have cost overruns for the International Space Station, which they've had in the past.

And this legislation is an essential tool for Congress to hold NASA to their word that they can get the Space Station done on time and on budget.

And I think that that is very important.

This bill goes down and we deal with the Appropriations Committee every year from now until the year 2002. That won't happen.

Secondly, I believe that having a permanent authorization through assembly complete is essential to allow NASA to be able to make the long-term contracts and to secure the long-term international commitments that are essential to drive down the cost of the Space Station.

There have been some problems, particularly with the Europeans and with the Canadians, relative to them believing that we do not have the mindset to complete the Space Station, and thus they have been reluctant to commit their taxpayers' dollars to do what their governments have previously agreed to do.

Passage of this bill will give a very clear message around the world that we are serious in completing the Space Station. We're not going to turn our back on the money that we and then have already invested in the Space Station and that we are looking forward to the operation of the Space Station and the type of science that can be done there.

I particularly appreciate the contributions of the ranking member, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Hall. The Space Station has been a bipartisan activity.

During the previous three Congresses when he was the Chairman and I was the ranking minority member, we worked very closely together and that has continued during this consideration of this bill.

So I would urge the Committee to approve it.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentleman.

Let me recognize the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Hall, for any opening statement that he might have on this piece of legislation.

Mr. HALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'll be very brief because we have a good bit of work to do this afternoon.

I thank you for this meeting, and I certainly still remain a very strong supporter of the Space Station.

I intend to fight very hard to preserve funding for the station in the coming authorization and appropriation fight that will obviously take place both here in this Committee and on the floor.

I would just say to the Chairman and to the members of the Committee and all who would hear, that no amendment passed or any amendment failed is going to lessen my support for the Space Station because I believe in it. I believe it's a key to the future. I think it's the answer to people who are suffering maladies and dilemmas, long hours and days and months of bed rest, people who are wasting away in cancer clinics, and I can't tell you that we're going to find a cure for these dreaded diseases there, but I can tell you that we've not found them here on earth, and we might find them in a weightless environment.

I think certainly that it's a gamble that's worth taking and it's a gamble that's for the people of this country, it's a gamble for people who have no defense to the malady that they've been attacked by and I think it's an opportunity to do something for children yet unborn.

As we leave this base and as we leave the jobs that we have here, some of us go back to retirement or others go on to other public offices or other professions, we can look back over our shoulder at this day and say that we passed something that's going to benefit unborn generations, it's going to give hope to people who have no hope, and I certainly am proud to be a member of this Committee and I hope that we follow the vote that we did in the subcommittee.

The gentleman from Indiana, Mr. Roemer, fought a good fight and he believes what he's saying, but he I think arranged for two more votes, other than his own, and I'd like to at least let him keep those two votes and get onto the full floor.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Hall follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT  
of

HON. RALPH M. HALL

Markup of H.R. 1601  
June 28, 1995

Today we are meeting to mark up H.R. 1601, the multiyear Space Station authorization bill. As I noted at the Subcommittee markup three weeks ago, I have been and remain a strong supporter of the Space Station program. I intend to fight hard to preserve funding for the program in the coming authorization and appropriations fights.

Three weeks ago, I also expressed a number of concerns both about the strategy behind introducing H.R. 1601 and about a number of its provisions. I continue to have those concerns, especially in view of recent press reports that the Senate does not plan to move a multiyear Space Station authorization. In the event that H.R. 1601 does not become law, I hope that the Chairman will move a NASA authorization that includes the Station so that we may be sure that the program is authorized for fiscal year 1996.

And, in any event, I trust that the Leadership will be able to give us a good count on votes before we take H.R. 1601 to the Floor. As I said at the Subcommittee markup, I think that the test of Congressional support will be to achieve the same bipartisan 120 plus vote margin of support that we had last year. I hope that we can come out of this markup with a bill that will achieve that goal.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank the gentleman from Texas.

The Chair also has a statement. What I will do is ask unanimous consent that my statement be submitted for the record at this point.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Walker follows:]



**OPENING REMARKS**

**The Honorable Robert S. Walker**  
**Chairman**  
**Committee on Science**  
**Mark Up of H.R. 1601**  
**June 28, 1995**

Next we will consider H.R. 1601, the International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995. This legislation will firmly establish America's fundamental commitment to human spaceflight for decades to come, by committing the Congress to finish the International Space Station on time and on budget.

H.R. 1601 is a new way of doing business. Passage of a full-program authorization for the Space Station will be a breath of fresh air to those who have watched in amazement while successive Congresses have revisited, revised, and reinvented the Space Station year after year.

The mechanics of this legislation to fully authorize the Space Station are simple. It gives the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the authority to proceed on its current, baseline Space Station development plan, extending from fiscal year 1996 through assembly complete, in fiscal year 2002-- for a total of \$13,141,000,000, not to exceed \$2,121,000,000 in any one fiscal year. The authorization is conditioned upon each year's success, meaning that NASA must stay on budget and on time for the legislation to remain effective.

The on-again, off-again nature of making Space Station budgets has increased the cost of the Space Station from \$8 billion, as proposed in 1984, to \$30 billion before the final redesign of the project last year. Most of that nearly 4 to 1 cost growth can be attributed to redesigns and fiscal stretch-outs called for by actions taken by the Congress.

Today, the Space Station will cost \$13,141,000,000 to complete and begin operations, between fiscal years 1996 through 2002. This is a significant savings over earlier designs and projections. The redesign of 1993 was a redesign aimed at cost reduction, not cost stretch-out, while at the same time limiting the annual total to \$2.1 billion.

I would like to stress to my colleagues the compelling need for such a full-program authorization at this time.

First, let us agree there is no cheaper program for building a Space Station than this one. NASA looked in-depth at three radically different redesign proposals and chose this approach in consultation with President Clinton. This is the "bare bones" Space Station Congress has been searching for and it has been achieved with minimal sacrifices in capability. In fact, I am happy to report that the current design will offer more laboratory space and more power than any of the previous designs. But this is not a design that can be trimmed without radical restructure, and that is why the legislation requires a full program authorization. If we are to avoid wasting another nickel, a full program authorized to completion is necessary now.

Second, but also related to cost, is how we face the question of human space development. Failing to complete this Space Station within the safe operational life of the

space shuttle will constrain America to a space program without American astronauts. I submit we are always at a critical juncture when it comes to keeping people in space. The human space program is expensive, it always has been, and it always will be, until it becomes a normal part of everyday life. Yet, if raiding the Space Station program as though it were the "cash cow" to fund other programs within NASA, or elsewhere in the federal budget, is something Congress wants to do, it must be made aware of the consequence: America will abandon flying people in space except on Russian space systems. If we raid the Space Station budget, it will cause delays that I fear will extend beyond the space shuttle's planned operational life.

Another situation that requires us to act is the international nature of our partnership. We are committed by this design to cooperate in-depth with the Russian space program, and that means we must be good partners not just do-gooders. It is of particular importance to them, to Europe, Japan, and to Canada, that Congress show it has chosen to move forward—not just for another year, but until the job is done. No other government in the solar system undertakes to build something of this scope and scale on a year-to-year basis. A full-program authorization will help focus the attention of the international partnership on those questions that affect the station's operations.

Finally, and this is profound in the context of today's budget battles, President Clinton chose the Space Station project alone to be spared from NASA's other budget cuts. The President's tax-cut will not be funded by killing off America's future in space. This is important news, since the President's budget proposes significant cuts to NASA in general, but exempts the Space Station in particular. I believe the President has told Congress what I am saying here: Space Station is the highest national priority in space today and we must finish the job.

In conclusion, I urge my colleagues in both parties that now is the time to either make the commitment to finish this important project or to abandon it. I believe the weight of the arguments and the success of past votes indicates the Space Station will win our full support. In the spirit of changing the way we do business and in response to President Clinton's leadership in supporting the Space Station as an international partnership, I believe the time has come to commit Congress to America's future: Space Station.

The CHAIRMAN. And would recognize the gentleman from California, Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, because I have a position which I frequently am called upon to defend, I'd like to proceed to read my opening statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. BROWN. It will be clearer what I'm trying to accomplish.

The subcommittee marked this bill up three weeks ago. At that time, I expressed my deep concern over the wisdom of attempting to fund the Space Station on a multi-year basis at the same time that the republican budget proposals are calling for deep destabilizing cuts to the rest of the NASA budget.

And let me be clear. While I may have tactical reservations about proceeding with a multi-year authorization in the current environment, my real concern is with the substance of what we're doing.

When we review the budgetary outlook for NASA, the situation is troubling.

In the years 1993 and '94, NASA was directed to reduce its five-year budgetary runout by a total of 30 percent. Then the Administration directed NASA to reduce the five year runout contained in the FY '95 budget by another \$4.4 billion for the period from '96 to the year 2000.

I've made no secret of my displeasure with the cuts contained in the President's FY '96 request.

However, the republican's budgetary proposals would cut the President's five-year request by another \$5 billion and would force the Space Agency into yet another restructuring effort, almost before the ink is dried on the current set of restructuring plans.

This is not the way to preserve a vital and robust civil space program.

As I stated in the subcommittee markup, I have long been a supporter of the Space Station, and that support has been evident even in difficult budgetary times. However, I believe that it is neither wise nor prudent to remove the Space Station from annual Congressional review while every other NASA program is on the table for serious funding cuts.

While I believe the Space Station is an important part of a balanced space program, it's by no means the only part about which we should be concerned.

NASA's Space Science, Mission To Planet Earth, Aeronautics and Space Technology programs are vital activities that will deliver manifold benefits to current and future generations. They should not be budgetary afterthoughts.

There will be an amendment offered by Congresswoman Jackson Lee that will predicate the multi-year authorization on the authorization of a minimally healthy budget for the rest of NASA over the next five years.

And I strongly support such an amendment.

Indeed, if we are to be relevant, it is very important that the Committee be on record in support of adequate funding for NASA's non-station programs before the appropriators meet on this subject on the 10th of July.

Ideally, the vehicle for such a statement would have been a comprehensive NASA authorization bill. But we are not doing that.

I believe that the amendment to be offered by Ms. Jackson Lee provides a reasonable alternative statement of the Committee's position.

However, I consider passage of such an amendment to be just the opening salvo in a campaign over the coming weeks to achieve a healthy and stable NASA budget, and I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will work with me to realize that goal.

And, Mr. Chairman, probably Ms. Jackson Lee will have this chart circulated a little bit later, but you'll have before you a chart showing what will happen to the NASA budget between now and the year 2000, even with her slightly improved figures.

It continues a steep decline in NASA funding. And that steep decline is far more than I would prefer and it's the very least that I can vote to support this bill on.

Mr. BROWN. And I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brown follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT  
of  
HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

Markup of H.R. 1601  
June 28, 1995

Three weeks ago, the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics marked up H.R. 1601, the multiyear Space Station authorization bill. At that time, I expressed my deep concern over the wisdom of attempting to fund the Space Station on a multiyear basis at the same time that the Republican budget proposals are calling for deep, destabilizing cuts to the rest of the NASA budget. Let me be clear. While I may have tactical reservations about proceeding with a multiyear authorization in the current environment, my real concern is with the substance of what we are doing.

When we review the budgetary outlook for NASA, the situation is quite troubling. In the years 1993 and 1994, NASA was directed to reduce its five-year budgetary runout by a total of 30 percent. Then the Administration directed NASA to reduce the five-year runout contained in its FY 1995 budget by another \$4.4 billion for the period from FY 1996-00. I have made no secret of my displeasure with the cuts contained in the President's FY 1996 request.

However, the Republicans' budgetary proposals would cut the President's five-year request by another \$5 billion and would force the the space agency into yet another restructuring effort, almost before the ink has dried on the current set of restructuring plans. This is not the way to preserve a vital and robust civil space program.

As I stated at the Subcommittee markup, I have long been a supporter of the Space Station program, and that support has been evident even in very difficult budgetary times. However, I believe that it is neither wise nor prudent to remove the Space Station from annual Congressional review while every other NASA program is on the table for serious funding cuts.

While I believe that the Space Station is an important part of a balanced space program, it is by no means the only part about which we should be concerned. NASA's space science, Mission to Planet Earth, aeronautics, and space technology programs are vital activities that will deliver manifold benefits to current and future generations. They should not be budgetary afterthoughts.

There will be an amendment offered today by Congresswoman Jackson Lee that will predicate the multiyear Space Station authorization on the authorization of a minimally healthy budget for the rest of NASA over the next five years. I strongly support such an amendment. Indeed, if we are to be relevant, it is very important that the Committee be on record in support of adequate funding for NASA's non-Station programs before the appropriators meet on July 10th. Ideally the vehicle for such a statement would have been a comprehensive NASA authorization bill, but since that does not exist, I believe that the amendment to be offered provides a reasonable alternative statement of the Committee's position.

However, I consider passage of such an amendment to be just the opening salvo in a campaign over the coming weeks to achieve a healthy and stable NASA budget. I hope that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will work with me to realize that goal.

I would ask the members to proceed with amendments in the order of the roster with the exception of the first amendment which I understand Mr. Sensenbrenner and Mr. Hall are going to offer jointly.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of Mr. Hall and myself, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIRMAN. There's an amendment at the desk. The Clerk will distribute the amendment.

[The amendment follows:]

①

Amendment Offered by Mr. Hall and Mr. Sepsenbrenner

On page 5, line 6, strike from "the" through "Facility" and insert in lieu thereof:

"the Clear Lake Development Facility, containing the Sonny Carter Training Facility and the approximately 13.7 acre parcel of land on which it is located"



Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman? Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. The amendment that is being considered makes a technical change relative to the acquisition by NASA of the Clear Lake Development Facility, which is adjacent to the Johnson Space Flight Center in Texas.

The reason that we have to put this affirmatively in an authorization bill is because the law requires that before NASA can acquire title to property, they must be authorized to do so by Congress.

So this is not something that is a pork barrel type operation, it's something that we have required upon ourselves to do so that NASA cannot acquire property behind the back of the Congress. This is merely technical.

The subcommittee did approve it, and I would hope that it would be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman will yield to the Chairman, it is my understanding that this particular facility is in direct support of the Space Station, is that correct?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. That is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank the gentleman.

Does the gentleman from Texas, the cosponsor of the amendment, have anything further?

Mr. HALL. Yes. I certainly thank the gentleman for offering the amendment and for working with us on the amendment and certainly support it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further people wishing to discuss the amendment?

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. If not, the Chair will put the question on the amendment.

Those in favor will say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

The CHAIRMAN. Those opposed will say no.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. The ayes have it. The amendment is agreed to.

The next amendment would be Mr. Roemer.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I've an amendment at the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin reserves a point of order on the amendment.

The Clerk will distribute the amendment.

[The amendment follows:]

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE  
TO H.R. 1601  
OFFERED BY MR. ROEMER

②

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

1 SECTION 1. CANCELLATION.

2 The Space Station project is hereby cancelled.

3 SEC. 2. REPORT ON TERMINATION COSTS.

4 Within 1 month after the date of enactment of this  
5 Act, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and  
6 Space Administration shall submit to the Congress a re-  
7 port itemizing the funding required for carrying out the  
8 cancellation of the Space Station project. Such report shall  
9 include details of the purposes for which such funds are  
10 needed, and any requests for funding in addition to  
11 amounts authorized by this Act that may be required.

12 SEC. 3. REPORT ON TOTAL SPACE STATION COSTS.

13 Within 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act,  
14 the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space  
15 Administration shall submit to the Congress a report de-  
16 tailing all Federal expenditures relating to the Space Sta-  
17 tion from October 1, 1982, through the final cancellation  
18 of the program.

-2-

1 SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

2. There are authorized to be appropriated to the Ad-  
 3 ministrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Admin-  
 4 istration \$500,000,000 for costs associated with carrying  
 5 out section 1 of this Act.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chairman, the amendment is in the packet.  
The CHAIRMAN. The amendment is in the packet.

The gentleman is recognized.

Mr. ROEMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I realize that this is a very difficult vote. We are at a tough time in our nation's history with a \$4.8 trillion debt, with annual deficits that every single American is very concerned about, and we're looking for heroes, we're looking for hope, we're looking to achieve our dreams.

And certainly some things that have happened in the last few weeks have given us a great deal of confidence in the future.

We've seen what happened with Captain O'Grady that he was alive, that the Marines flew in and recovered him and saved him. We had a great deal of hope that he would survive being shot down over Bosnia.

This gives us hope for the future, these kinds of heroes. Certainly the successful launching of the Atlantis to dock now up in the heavens with the Mir Space Station gives us a great deal of hope in a good space program.

But, Mr. Chairman, I cannot see the relevancy, the hope, the achievement of dreams in building this Space Station.

We are elected to make tough choices to address the deficit, to prioritize our programs here in America. I do not see how we can make this Space Station a priority.

Why not modify the Mir Station that we're going to be docking with to accomplish the mission of understanding and studying the effects of gravity on men and women in space.

The old Space Station might have been worth the billions of dollars that Congress would like to spend on this. The old Space Station devised in 1984 by President Reagan could do eight things. It was going to have a platform to help understand environmental problems on earth. It was going to have a platform to repair satellites. It was going to be a stepping stone to Mars and the Moon.

It was going to do a host of things. Today, in 1995, it can do one and a half of those original eight missions. That is not worth the high cost with our debt and our deficits and the alarming and precarious situation that faces every American taxpayer today.

Now you might also say, what about our international partners? Are we deserting our international partners?

What about our commitment to international science?

What commitment have they made to us?

The Russians have said to us, you purchase our commitment, you spend American tax dollars on our commitment to build the Space Station.

We are currently sending the Russians \$400 million of U.S. taxpayers' money to buy their scientific participation. I don't think that's deemed worthwhile in these tough budgetary times.

The Canadians have downsized their commitment and they may actually back out of the Space Station in October or by 1996.

The Europeans are talking about downscaling their commitment.

What commitment are we making to international science when all of our international partners are talking about getting out?

I'd also argue, Mr. Chairman, that this will not accomplish many of the high dreams and aspirations that some people say.

Some people say it's going to find the cure for cancer, the cure for Alzheimers.

Let me read a quote from a very conservative magazine published here in the United States, Business Week.

Business Week says, in their July 3rd, 1995, issue with respect to the Space Station finding all these cures for diseases, in reality, the Space Station has a better chance of finding klingons than finding cures.

Now, I think that is a pretty accurate description of what the Space Station is going to be able to do in the future.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, you might ask what is the cost of finding klingons in space? What are we going to spend for this huge cost of taxpayer money?

The most recent GAO report, just issued in June of 1995, I have it here in my hands, estimates on page three, not \$8 billion that President Reagan estimated in 1984, not what NASA is telling us.

They say, and I quote, "we estimate U.S. funding requirements for the design, launch, assembly and ten-year operation of the International Space Station at almost \$94 billion." \$94 billion.

Now many of us came to Washington, D.C. to say whether it's corporate welfare, whether it's wasted taxpayers' money whether it's cost overruns, we're going to make some tough choices.

In an ideal environment, I would love to support a Space Station, and I will continue to support NASA. This is not an ideal environment. This is a project that is way over budget, and I would encourage my colleagues to make a tough choice.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Committee will stand in recess until following this series of votes.

[Recess.]

The CHAIRMAN. The hearing will come to order.

The debate at the moment is on the Roemer amendment.

The Chair would recognize the gentleman from Wisconsin who has reserved a point of order.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I believe that a point of order lies against the Roemer amendment because it violates the fundamental purpose test of germaneness. The bill proposes to authorize the Space Station. The gentleman from Indiana has proposed an amendment to cancel the Space Station, and this directly violates Jefferson's Manual.

While I'm not going to press the point of order, and I'm going to withdraw my reservation, because I'd like to see this Committee beat this amendment on the merits.

Now, Mr. Chairman,—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. —The Roemer amendment is a recurring annual ritual in this Committee and it deserves to be rejected again.

[Laughter.]

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. There should be no expectation—even though it's not germane, it has its rights—there should be no expectation that killing the Space Station will save one thin dime.

This year's Space Station savings have already been spent by dozens of wishful thinking groups around town, believing that their program will benefit if Mr. Roemer is successful.

I would remind the Committee that when the Superconducting Super Collider was killed, we were told that that money would be used to reduce the Federal budget deficit. That wasn't the case. The money that was to be spent on the SSC dropped into the 602[b] allocation of the Appropriations subcommittee that had jurisdiction and they went and proceeded and spent it anyhow. And the same thing is going to happen if the Space Station is killed.

There are plenty of veterans' programs and plenty of HUD programs that will take the \$2.1 billion a year that the Space Station costs, and I would submit that the Space Station is an investment in the future, the HUD programs particularly are an investment in the past.

As everyone knows, NASA's budget for the next five years is not just tight, it demands the wholesale restructure and re-engineering of the civilian space program for this country.

We're all quite aware of the troubles ahead to make NASA meet with a balanced Federal budget. Killing the station will not solve one problem. It will only create further problems for NASA and for the nation.

First, without the station, NASA will have to say so long to its international partners, and not just for this project, but for many, many others. We will have proven that we are an unreliable international partner and I don't think that we will be able to convince any foreign country in the lifetime of anybody in this room to go ahead and make a significant investment of their taxpayers' funds in cost-sharing for any scientific project after the United States Congress stiffed them on the Space Station.

And it's about \$2.5 billion worth of stiffing for the Japanese, about \$3 billion of stiffing for the European Space Agency member nations, and perhaps \$500 million of stiffing for the Canadians.

The effect of this betrayal will be felt most sharply in the earth-looking environmental programs where we have cooperative and cost-sharing arrangements with other international partners.

And if they should back out because they're afraid that we're not going to follow through on those programs, the United States will have to spend more money for the same science and that's money that we don't have.

Second, without the station, NASA will have to say so long to some very nice hardworking people in places like Texas, Alabama, California, and Florida. Notice I didn't say Wisconsin.

The problem with NASA's budget, according to Administrator Goldin, is that there's too much structure to do the mission. Without the station mission, which is NASA's premier mission, the structure will not merely be reorganized. I will expect it to be cannibalized.

Third, and by no means last, killing the station will mean saying so long to a tradition of accomplishment and achievement by Americans working in space.

Soon after the station is killed, the need to maintain and operate the space shuttle will logically fall apart. Taking the Space Station

away from NASA is like taking the cane away from a blind man trying to cross a busy intersection.

As NASA begins to redefine and redesign itself to cope with declining budget, it must thus maintain its focus on a core human space mission. Without that focus and without that vision, NASA will not be able to change and adapt, and will frankly be dismantled.

And the consequence of that is that America will no longer have a civilian space agency to fight for and organize and promote civilian space programs.

We will be abdicating American involvement in space to the Pentagon. That's something I don't want to see, and I would hope that the members of this Committee would agree, and I urge rejection of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other people seeking to be recognized?

The gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. WARD. Mr. Chairman, I am speaking in support of the Roemer amendment. And as I do that, let me say first and foremost, I am a strong supporter of our space program. And I am disappointed to hear the argument that our space program won't exist without the Space Station.

The example that Mr. Roemer uses of our Captain O'Grady being found and rescued is a good example of why the space program is vitally important. Our ability to put satellites into space, our ability to do things in space, is very important.

But I do not think that it logically follows that we have to have a Space Station program to keep the other programs going. In fact, to the contrary. It seems to me it would allow us to do more of the other things. To make sure that we continue to do that well.

In preparation for this discussion, I drove down—I'm from Louisville, so I drove down to Huntsville and took a full day and a half to learn more about NASA and to learn more about our space program.

And I came away from that, I came away from that less likely to support the Space Station.

Now that usually doesn't happen when you're given such a courteous tour. I was treated very, very nicely by the people from NASA and I appreciate that.

But I did not find any compelling reason, I was not told anything specific that we could benefit from except the general promise of the possibilities that would exist with weightless experimentation.

The notion that not spending this money, as I've just heard the ranking member of the Space Subcommittee suggest, would only allow it to be spent on something else, and that it would inevitably be spent would be an argument we could use on any of the republicans' proposals to cut spending in very important and much needed social programs.

So I think that is simply not an argument that holds water.

The notion the expense of the Space Station and my exposure to it, in touring Huntsville, the single most expensive part seemed to be the ability to sustain, the ability to sustain people, human beings in space.

And everything seemed to revolve around keeping people, and that seemed to be by far the biggest expense. Not around the no-

tion of doing the experiments, because remember there are very few things we cannot do in a remote control mode with our space program.

We seem to, in this instance, be wanting to make sure that we have the interest and support of the public by putting people on it, so that we can have these people to write about and to talk about and to see on TV.

I think that to continue the Space Station in light of the cuts that we are making, the cuts that we are enduring, simply doesn't make sense.

When you look at this GAO report, which is June of 1995, it is right now, it is contemporary, \$94 billion is just too much money to spend on a program with no specific and proven benefits.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas would be next, then the gentleman from—I have several people, but the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. SCHIFF. I'm sorry, I didn't know the Chair had a list already. Excuse me.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, we've got that.

Mr. Hall from Texas.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I thank you, and I would say to the two gentleman who have opposed the Space Station that I understand their position and respect their position. I disagree with them.

This is the same amendment that's been offered and soundly defeated in the subcommittee and to the Congress on more than one occasion.

It's the same amendment that was offered in past years and has been defeated too. It was close one time, it was not close the last time we voted on it. It's not a new debate.

Congress has always supported the Space Station. I think they're always going to support the Space Station.

From Captain O'Grady who's a hero to the American people, you know, Space Station technology one can day can spot a particular grain of sand in the desert and they could have picked him out of that area, and they will be able to one day.

I think we're not going to say if we have someone down in a far-away country to send up a Space Station, let's send up a ship and look for him. We need a Space Station to have there 24 hours a day, every day of the month, every day of the year, working for us and doing—this is just part of a fallout of a Space Station.

I think we need to spend money on this station. It is expensive, it hurts to spend that much money, but I think it's better to spend money and not spend it on old money that's already spent.

We need our own Space Station and it's not a stepping stone to Mars, to the gentleman from Indiana, it is though a very giant leap toward medical breakthroughs. I think it's a tender step toward little children who have cancer, leukemia. I think it's a wonderful step towards senior citizens who are wasting away in wards with no recollection of the past and very little hope for the future unless we have medical breakthroughs like this to offer them.



I would read briefly, if I have the time, a letter directed to Chairman Sensenbrenner from the Multiple Sclerosis Association of American. John Hudson, who is the Chairman.

He says, "We're especially optimistic about a project on the station called neurolab, dedicated to neurological research. Because MS is a neurological disease, the more we know about the brain, the closer we are to understand it and overcoming this illness.

Controlling body temperature is crucial to MS patient's health since overheating can cause painful and debilitating symptoms. The MSAA has signed a memorandum of understanding with NASA to provide information on liquid cooled garments, called cool suits, as well as helping to make the present technology widely available to patients and utilizing their spinoff technology."

This is just part of the technology that flows from this. It says NASA's cool suit literally has changed the lives of some of those suffering from multiple sclerosis.

So there's much breakthrough, there's much spillover, and I just think this is a program that the American people would not tolerate to see it closed down, and I hope that we get a—

Mr. ROEMER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. Yes.

Mr. ROEMER. The gentleman from Texas knows that there's nobody I respect more on this panel or appreciate their sense of humor than the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Hall.

But the budget that we're going to consider later this week cuts the National Institute of Health budget by about \$2 billion over the next seven years, and they're already complaining that they can't approve most of their grants, approved grants to look at breast cancer and Alzheimers and other things.

And we find it very difficult to justify then spending \$94 billion for this Space Station for those cures that I don't think we can discover in space. I think we're going to have a tough time finding the money to fund the research on earth.

Mr. HALL. Reclaiming my time, if I have any time left, I think that you just can't put a price tag on the efforts to find a cure to the dreaded diseases that we've not found here in this environment, that we might find in a weightless environment.

And certainly I respect the gentleman for his beliefs. I just respectfully disagree with him on this vote. I believe in cutting back on programs, but I don't believe in cutting them out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I'll be very brief, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I'd like to congratulate Mr. Roemer, although this is an annual affair, I've already admired Mr. Roemer and Mr. Zimmer, when he was here, as well.

And I believe that the actions that they've taken in their opposition and their very thoughtful opposition has actually benefitted this program by making sure that those running the program are kept honest and have to explain what they're doing, and have brought forward and had a program that's been under full scrutiny, rather than perhaps had Mr. Roemer and Mr. Zimmer not been so responsible and diligent on this issue, we might not have had the

full information. With that said, I'd like to say that Mr. Roemer, the other shoe's going to drop now.

Mr. ROEMER. Before you say it, I want to thank you for those kind words.

[Laughter.]

Mr. ROEMER. I know, the other shoe, it's going to be the hatchet that drops now.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. It's just that you're a little, you're about ten years too late. And about ten years ago, I probably would have listened to your arguments, and I think that your arguments would have swayed me ten years ago.

I think that today, after so much has been committed to this project, after so much of not only resources but so much of our national prestige and our word internationally has been given, that backing out now would actually would be more cost than there would be benefit to the course of action that you're suggesting.

Also, one other thing that we're talking about, we're also talking about not only the health of people, of individuals, but we're talking about the health of industries.

And in California and throughout the United States, aerospace industry is going through a period of transition. And if nothing else, the Space Station is serving as a, the word conversion, defense conversion is used a lot these days, and the fact is that there is some meaning to that word.

If nothing else, this is the ultimate defense conversion project in the sense that aerospace industry can use this and is using this in California and elsewhere, as a means to transition out of a total dependency on defense contracts.

So it's worthwhile in a number of ways. There's some pluses in a number of ways. And the pluses outweigh the detriments, but again ten years ago maybe that wouldn't have been true, but today that is true.

Mr. ROEMER. Could I just respond to the gentleman's argument?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Yes.

Mr. ROEMER. I would only argue to my colleagues, especially the new ones on the panel, that we have spent about \$12 billion on this Space Station, \$4 billion more than President Reagan thought would take to complete it. It was supposed to cost \$8 billion. We've spent \$12 billion.

Do we want to throw another \$70 or \$80 billion after this, if the GAO is estimating it's going to cost \$94 billion? I hope not.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I will yield the rest of my time to Mr. Schiff of New Mexico.

Mr. SCHIFF. I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I will also be brief.

First of all, I want to emphasize Congressman Rohrabacher's point that ten years ago maybe other decisions should have been made. Maybe we should have gone back to the moon first, maybe we should have planned to go to Mars. It's all well debatable, including the Space Station, but the decision was made.

And in my judgment, if the Space Station fails, it's an end to manned space flights sponsored by the United States. We're not going to go back at this point to some other alternative.

And responding to the criticisms of the program, I would point out first, in terms of cost, as Chairman Sensenbrenner said, if we kill the Space Station now, no money goes to the deficit, nor does it go to the National Institute of Health. It goes within the appropriations subcommittee to most likely non-scientific programs within the jurisdiction of that subcommittee.

And I have no objection to those programs. I support them also, but I think this Committee should first of all support scientific research and development in terms of the tug of war.

And finally, I would add that to me, a very important aspect of this matter, again said by Mr. Sensenbrenner, is the fact that we invited international cooperation, and we've received a considerable amount of international cooperation.

I think we should receive more. I think this should be a worldwide effort. But I think that if the United States pulls out of the Space Station, after having pulled out of other international effort, the Superconducting Super Collider, which I supported, even though neither that project nor the Space Station generate many jobs in New Mexico, I think we'll lose credibility in the international forum in terms of research and development. I yield back to the gentleman the time.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Ms. Jackson Lee?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

And certainly, as a newcomer to this discussion, I am both overwhelmed and certainly challenged by Mr. Roemer's remarks and position.

But I would simply say to him that I believe that HUD is in fact an investment in the future for it provides housing to that young person who will then dream to be part of the Space Station and all that it represents.

I would not want to extinguish the right of that young person needing maybe a home today, the right to dream and participate in the new economy and the new opportunity for America.

I simply think that when we begin to look at Space Station, we can look at the history over the past couple of years preceding my coming here, when out of the VA/HUD funding came the McKinney Act that housed homeless persons.

And while we were able to do that, we were also able to keep NASA and the Space Station.

How senseless it would be and how much we would give up on the American dream if we cannot guarantee someone the opportunity to be housed and then if they were to grow up and be educated, the opportunity to fly to the moon and save lives.

So I appreciate and respect the comments that have been made by my colleagues and their concerns about those who would not have, and certainly I support many of the agencies that they've discussed.

But Space Station and NASA combined create a new generation of jobs and opportunity, and I think our commitment to that is important today, as it was yesterday, and tomorrow, and I welcome the debate on both of these items, welcome the efficiencies that would be required, but I don't want to extinguish the dream.

And so I would ask my colleagues not to support this amendment, and let us make NASA and the Space Station as strong as it can be for what we would like to see America in the 21st century. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Weldon of Florida.

Mr. DAVE WELDON. I'd like to thank the Chairman, and I'll try to keep my comments brief.

Specifically, I want to address the issue of the GAO study that several people have quoted from here.

In this study, which claims a total overall cost of \$94 billion for station is included the \$11 billion that has already been spent.

Much of those funds were spent because of Congressional redesigns, as I understand. Additionally, it included the cost of the shuttle. Additionally it included all of the life science and micro-gravity research that will probably be done anyway on some other vehicle if we do not fund the Space Station.

And, you know, if we were to calculate the costs of our plane ticket and include in that the cost of purchasing and maintaining every airport in the United States and all the research and development dollars that went into developing the jet and sophisticated jet engines and radar and radar equipment and communications equipment, nobody would fly. But yet we all fly because it makes a better world for us today.

And this GAO study, in my opinion, is a very, very defective study. I'd just like to quote one thing that I think is worth quoting from this GAO study.

It says: "The program has made major progress since last year in defining its requirements, meeting its schedule milestones and remaining within its annual operating budget."

And I think this program needs to be commended. I would encourage all my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote against the Roemer Amendment and vote in support of final passage of this bill.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Ms. Harman.

Ms. HARMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Roemer, I believe is one of the most able and thoughtful members of this Committee, and I always listen when he offers amendments, and I often agree with him. Not, however, in this instance.

I would like to say that Mr. Sensenbrenner's explanation of opposition to the Roemer Amendment is extremely compelling, extremely balanced, and extremely fair. And that he has served, I think, in an enormously fair and bipartisan way as the new Chairman of the Space Subcommittee on which I serve.

I agree with everything he said and would note two comments I think also bear on this debate.

One is he talked about undermining international participation in some of the non-station programs if we vote no on station.

I'm a strong supporter of basic science and aeronautics programs in NASA, and I would like to note that in his legislation here, he included a finding that I suggested that we support a balanced NASA. So I was pleased to hear him speak to that support today.

Secondly, he talked about the fact that should we cancel station, the money spent on it would not go to deficit reduction, and numbers of others have said the same thing. I agree and I think that's terribly sad, and I would just make a pitch one more time for the deficit reduction lock box that passed this House by 418 to 5 a few months ago.

And that we ought to now have, as a permanent amendment to our Budget Act, and if not, to the appropriations bill, because when we make a cut, our constituents should understand that it is in fact a cut.

In this case, this station design I think reflects the best we can do. Mr. Roemer's opposition over the years has helped produce a design that is the right design at the right price for the right station.

NASA Administrator Goldin has said that if we have any more instability in station design, we will certainly lose it, and I agree with him.

And I just want to conclude by commending him personally for all that he has done to streamline NASA, to reduce its overhead, to reinvent it, to be a lean agency that can handle, at a better, faster, cheaper, on a better, faster, cheaper basis, the space science, the space aeronautics and the Space Station projects for the future.

So I strongly support the Sensenbrenner bill. I support a balanced NASA, and I would commend Administrator Goldin for providing the leadership that we need to build this.

Mr. ROEMER. Would the gentlelady yield?

Ms. HARMAN. Yes, I'd be happy to yield.

Mr. ROEMER. I'd just like to thank her for her nice comments and remind her that I am a cosponsor of the Lock Box Amendment. And that I would like to see savings go directly to the deficit.

As the gentlelady from California knows, if you cancel the Space Station, you save the money. If we can save it in this year, I would love to have a lock box amendment attached, if we could get the Rules Committee to do that.

If we can't, we still save money in outyears when you don't spend another \$70 or \$80 billion on the Space Station.

Ms. HARMAN. Well, Mr. Roemer, your comments persuade me, as I was already persuaded, that you're an enlightened fellow. You may be wrong occasionally but generally your views are excellent. I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hastings?

Mr. HASTINGS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I want to join the Tim Roemer mutual admiration society along with everybody else.

Mr. ROEMER. I wish this would turn into votes.

[Laughter.]

Mr. HASTINGS. I certainly have enjoyed working with Tim and teasing with him, but I recognize that as serious as he is, so are many of us, and he and I have had on-going banter about the Space Station.

Mr. Hall's salient comments regarding spinoff technology are particularly compelling in these arguments. And I hesitate to make things personal but sometimes when you put a human face on them, they can be better understood.

And I offer to Mr. Roemer and those that oppose the Space Station the following:

Eighteen months ago, I had quintuple heart bypass surgery at Bethesda. I talked with numerous physicians and attendants during the course of that time about the technology at Bethesda and how it had advanced over the last couple of decades.

Two physicians, one who was the personal physician for former President Bush, that worked on my surgery indicated to me that many of the technological advances that they now enjoy and helped to save my life were not available but for the fact that space exploration provided some of the advances in the technology.

They referred to it as phenomenal and they also look to further potential discoveries that will even outstrip the advances that they now enjoy.

In my view as a non-scientist, I look at the work that scientists do, whether it's in outer space or whether it's here on earth, as them setting goals for themselves that they would like to achieve for the benefit of human kind.

In setting those goals, it does not mean in every instance that they're going to reach the goal. But along the way, if those of us in this room would but just think for a moment of the spinoff technology that has come from space exploration that we now take for granted every day of our lives, we can only then believe that further exploration might help us to survive as the human race.

It can be that serious. The fact of the matter is, we are exhausting the globe in numerous ways. And somewhere along the line, many of the discoveries that can be made in space may contribute to human kind's survival.

There were those always who were naysayers when people were being adventurous and when people were making furtherance of exploratory undertakings. And that has gone on from Columbus to Ford to the Wright Brothers, and every other person that advanced human kind.

The same holds true with reference to the Space Station. I recognize the extraordinary budget constraints but the fact is that we spend money on lesser demonstrated advances for human kind, and in this particular instance, in spite of the fact that I am parochial as a Floridian with reference to the program, I see the potential for so much advancement that will benefit human kind until I would feel remiss if I did not fully and vigorously support this program. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. HALL. Would the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has one minute remaining.

Mr. HASTINGS. I yield to the gentleman, Mr. Hall.

Mr. HALL. I thank the gentleman from Florida for his very good explanation and I think 52 or 53 years ago, if this country and the Congress had sat where we sit today had decided it was too expensive to split the atom, for example, we probably wouldn't have had the benefit of the CAT scan that was done on you and eventually an MRI to decide whether or not you needed an procedure, and if so, where, when and how.

And I think what you're saying is that this is an investment in the future, just as it was back during that time when they split the atom for other reasons, hopefully to achieve a lasting peace.

But this is additional fallout, and you yourself benefitted from it. I've had that same benefit in my family, and I'm thankful for it, and I hope that future families have it available too.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Doyle?

Mr. DOYLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Being one of the freshmen on the Committee, I've not had the pleasure of participating in the annual ritual to kill the Space Station. So I'd like to start at my first year in that ritual.

I'll start by also joining the Tim Roemer fan club but unlike some of my colleagues, I'm also going to support his amendment.

I think over a decade ago, when the Space Station was started, it held a lot of promise. We had a projected cost of \$8 billion and it was going to do eight missions. We watched that cost go up to \$11.4 billion with Freedom. FY '94 we've appropriated \$2.1 billion another in FY '95, and we're up to \$15.6 billion spent or appropriated for Space Station now, and its missions have gone down from eight to two.

And I want to join what a lot of other members have said too about if we kill Space Station, that it won't save the taxpayers any money.

I know, as one of the freshmen, that there is tremendous support on both sides of this aisle amongst the freshmen to get a lock box amendment and there's a letter currently being circulated, and I think you're going to see a big push in this Congress, a bipartisan push, to see that lock box enacted, so that when cuts are made, they do go for deficit reduction.

I have some serious concerns about whether this project can actually move forward and be completed. I think the international support is shaky at best. The Canadians have already tried to bail out of this program and we've convinced them to stay, but at great expense to the U.S. taxpayers.

Our European partners have budget woes of their own, and indeed they won't decide until October of this year whether to actually participate in the program, where their contribution is valued at \$9 billion.

And Canada won't decide until 1997 whether to build their final contribution.

And I think we have some serious concerns about whether the Russians are going to be able to meet their commitments with Space Station.

And when you look at the problems that we have with design and schedules and cost, and then the GAO report just coming out recently and saying that this cost may eventually be \$94 billion to build the Space Station, and look at the downsizing mode we're in as a Federal Government, that we're not only trying to balance the budget by the year 2002, but we're also trying to enact hundreds of billions of dollars of tax cuts, which I do not support, which puts added pressure on our budgets, I'm just concerned that we're going

to be throwing good money after bad, and that this project's never going to get off the ground.

And I think there just comes a time when you have to look at all the things working against Space Station and say, in spite of the promise that it once held, that now's the time to cut our losses.

So I'm going to support Mr. Roemer's amendment, and I would yield back the balance of my time to Mr. Roemer if he wanted to make any additional comments.

Mr. ROEMER. I just thank the gentleman for his kind words, and I think people are getting tired of hearing my voice, so I will yield back the rest of the time to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Lofgren?

Ms. LOFGREN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Very briefly, I've only been here a little shy of seven months, but I've already learned that Mr. Roemer is a man of great integrity and intelligence, and I do appreciate his amendment, and it's very consistent with his goals to reduce Federal expenditures, and he has made a whole variety of efforts in that regard.

I do not agree with his amendment, but I do honor his integrity, as well as that of Mr. Ward and Mr. Doyle, who I know very well, as members of the freshmen class.

I intend to vote for the Space Station for many of the reasons outlined by Mr. Hastings and Mr. Hall, and since Mr. Rohrabacher and I didn't agree on many things, throughout the last several days, also Mr. Rohrabacher's reasoning.

I would just add that we can add up what we expect from this project, but the chances are the benefits are things we haven't even thought of, and that was true of the initial space program.

And I would add, that is true of all the scientific research that we've engaged in.

And I heard Mr. Hall's comment. We don't know what the end result is going to be by unleashing the finest minds that America has, and we'll never know until ten or 20 or 30 years from now.

And so I would urge support of this program and also hope that we keep in mind the value to society of the advance of knowledge in other arenas in addition to this. I would yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cramer?

Mr. CRAMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll be quick as well.

Mr. Roemer is able. He's mainly thoughtful. He's just wrong on this issue. And this is not the first time or the second time or the third time or the fourth time he's been wrong. We've been through this over and over again.

We on this Committee and we the Congress have required NASA to jump through every hoop we could require it to jump through. We've been occasionally part of the problem with the budget over Space Station.

Mr. Hall and others have pointed out the medical research that we would be giving up if we turned our back on this issue. A few years ago, I think the first year that I was here, several of us sat down with physicians from all over the world who had come in here to this Congress during this debate to lobby for us to save Space Station.



And when you would talk to them, to the extent that you could talk to them and understand them, they were committed to heart valves and robotics and ways of doing surgeries that I had not even thought owed their technologies to the space program and to the agenda of Space Station.

So I don't think now's the time to turn our back on this issue. At some point, we owe a responsibility to the commitments that we've made, and we've made a commitment to NASA and to Space Station. Defeat this amendment.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Johnson.

Ms. JOHNSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

You know, Mr. Roemer represents an area of this country that is very dear to my heart, the University of Notre Dame, St. Mary's, when I left Waco, Texas, going to college many years ago.

And somehow we came through the same areas with different directions.

I learned that research was very valuable. And I saw my grandmother die of cancer of the breast in 1947, and that's when I decided I wanted to go into the health caring profession.

Because of the Space Station exploration, space exploration, the technique of mammograms came to be. And though breast cancer is still the number one cause of death of women, we've come a very long ways in detecting cancer because we all know that prevention is the best approach to any problem.

I am deeply committed to research because I've seen so much come from research. And it is not cheap. Sometimes it might even look foolish, because I think that many thought the Super Collider research might have been.

But I think when we decide that we can no longer afford to invest in this type of major research, that's the very time that we decide that we can no longer invest in our future.

I will not support this amendment, and I'd ask all of my colleagues to think seriously about defeating this amendment because I think it's ill-advised at this time.

This country must be committed to research because we want to be, and want to continue to be the leading nation in the world. And the only way we can do that is not ever to turn our face on research.

That does not mean we must not spend wisely, but I think we must spend intelligently. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Barton?

Mr. BARTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I rise in opposition to the Roemer amendment and in support of the Committee bill.

Others before me have talked about the values of the Space Station, so I'm not going to get into that. Suffice it to say there is value.

I want to talk about the process. We enter these multiple year projects and we don't, we don't authorize them for multiple years, we don't fund them for multiple years, so that each year, they have to rejustify their existence.

That creates tremendous uncertainty among the industrial groups that are working on the projects, it creates uncertainty among our international allies, it creates tremendous stress and tension in the communities where the projects are located.

The bill before us solves those problems. It's a multiyear authorization bill but it caps the total amount that can be spent in total, it caps the amount that can be spent in a given year, it requires coordination with NASA and the Congress. It's the way the Congress should operate.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Sensenbrenner and Mr. Brown and others are to be commended for bringing together, putting forth an authorization bill that actually does it the way the textbooks say that we ought to do it on these kinds of projects.

So I would hope that we'd defeat the Roemer amendment, vote affirmatively on the base bill, send it to the floor pass it on the floor, send it to the Senate, get the Senate to pass it, get the President to sign it, and then once and for all, we'll have a bill that authorizes the project for the next seven years, that says how much can be spent in any given year, that has performance requirements in it.

It brings certainty to the process. It means we will build the Space Station. It tells our international allies that we're going to be good partners, good faith partners. It solves all the tension in the communities that are building the project, and we show the world and we show the country that we can do something right in this century for science and basic research.

So I oppose the Roemer amendment, I support the base bill, and again I want to commend Chairman Walker, Mr. Sensenbrenner, Mr. Hall, Mr. Brown, and others for doing right. This is the way the Congress should operate. This is a good bill, this is a good project.

We should reject Mr. Roemer and vote affirmatively on the bill and I yield back my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Olver.

Mr. OLVER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I too am, I believe, very committed to scientific research, and have some understanding of how that is conducted and what you can expect from it.

But I'm going to support Mr. Roemer's amendment here, and I want to give you a few pieces of how I get to that point.

First of all, there is always a question of just how far do you go in a large project, how deeply into it do you go before you reach the point of no return, which is where you make a decision that you're going to go ahead with this rather than stop it to save money or for whatever reason.

In this instance, we've already heard that there's something in the range of \$11 billion spent and more appropriated, and we've heard at least a report that there may be as much as \$80 more billion spent, likely to be \$80 billion more spent over the next couple of decades. And so I don't really think we've reached the point of no return.

I particularly feel that in situations like this, in the cases of very large, large, big science kinds of projects, that the cost sharing with

industrial, with other segments of the industrial world should be extensive.

And I would say that if we're talking about a project, which over its development is going to be in the range of \$80, \$90 billion in total, that the cost sharing that comes \$2.5 billion from the Japanese, \$3 billion from the Europeans, \$.5 billion from the Canadians, as has been enumerated by the distinguished Chairman of the Subcommittee—

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Will the gentleman yield? That's to date. Going through to completion, those figures go up significantly.

Mr. OLVER. I'm glad to hear that. I would of course like to know what the exact accounting and balance sheet is on that. But I look for, in this kind of program, a cost-sharing in the program which is really equivalent cost-sharing of other major economies in the industrial world, and obviously if the gentleman from Wisconsin would show me what is committed over the long haul, that might change my point of view. But what I've seen thus far is nowhere nearly what should be the level of cost-sharing.

I say there is a question about what the point of no return ought to be, and certainly there can be debate about this issue of cost-sharing.

There is no question at all that big science projects, as we have conducted them, produce technology which was unanticipated, which is unpredictable even and in any way at the time. Surely the Manhattan project was one of those. Surely the space program, as it relates to putting a man on the moon and so forth, was another one of those.

But I don't really think that there's anything in here that we cannot do technologically or virtually anything that we can't do technologically that would come from a balanced space program or an unmanned space station or something along those lines.

The mission, as has been said, has been reduced several times. It remains ill-defined. It has just changed repeatedly. It has been oversold on what it might solve. It's almost ludicrous in its claims of what can only be done under weightlessness.

The \$2 billion per year that if it were directed to direct efforts at biotechnology and genetic engineering and gene mapping and so forth, would be extremely much more likely to solve our problems with breast cancer, just as an example, or almost any other form of cancer.

These just simply do not require the kind of location in a manned space station in order to be solved. It's been vastly oversold on what science can be done on a manned space station that can't be done in much cheaper ways in other locations.

So with all of that taken together, I come to the conclusion that this is, while very close perhaps to the point of no return, that this is a time when in this period of budget cutting, that the expenditure of this many billions of dollars over the next couple of decades at a time when we are squeezing in dozens and dozens and dozens of important programs in research in NASA, and in many other places, that it just does not justify doing it in the way that it has been done.

This is the wrong time to spend this number of tens of billions of dollars on this particular, very oversold, very over committed

kind of a project. So I expect to support the amendment by the gentleman from Indiana.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. Weldon from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CURT WELDON. Mr. Chairman, I thank you. I'll be brief.

I speak in opposition to the Roemer amendment. I will be supportive of the effort to fund the Space Station, but I can't let this moment pass without acknowledging the fact that we spend so much money on space exploration in contrast to what we're spending on researching the oceans of this earth.

In fact, we spend more money looking for water on other planets than we do in researching our own oceans right here.

I think Sylvia Earle, who was the past Chief Scientist for NOAA summed it up best in a letter to us, when she was the Chief Scientist at NOAA, she recalls spending \$26 million for a space shuttle toilet in the same season that the Administration zeroed funding for the nation's six national underwater centers and all of the research and facilities. Congress later put that money back in.

I'm not saying that we should not continue the aggressive program in space, and I will support that with my vote.

What I'm saying is that, down the road, this Committee needs to look at what our commitment level should be in terms of our marine ecosystem and the oceans of the world, because I think it's woefully inadequate.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Largent.

Mr. LARGENT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'd like to also enter into this annual foray and perhaps try to convince Mr. Roemer to make this the Roemer/Largent bill next year, so that I can have a lot of nice things said about me too.

[Laughter.]

Mr. LARGENT. I guess I approach this thing a little bit differently.

Since January 4th, when we were sworn in, I really feel like one of the purposes that I was sent here was to bring about some fiscal responsibility, and we've been told by no less than the Speaker of the House that we have a moral imperative to bring about some fiscal responsibility and accountability with the way the Federal Government spends our tax dollars.

And I keep remembering that, and as I hear those words, I envision my own four children before me as I make decisions where we're continuing to spend Federal dollars on different programs.

And as I've been sitting here, I can honestly tell you that for the last two months, I've been searching for a reason to support the Space Station and to support my Chairman, and the reasons that I have heard here in this meeting this afternoon, I'm trying to envision my own children sitting here at the table in front of me and see if this is a very compelling argument as to why we should continue to spend their money.

That, number one, we are stiffing our foreign and international partners. Maybe that's a compelling argument. I'm wondering if my children would think so.

That we won't save a dime by cutting the Space Station. That is not a very convincing argument in my opinion, and I don't think my kids would think so either.

That we would be saying so long to workers in Texas, California, and Florida. And I have to tell you that I discount a lot of what was said by members of this Committee that are from Texas, California, and Florida, because I know why they're voting for the Space Station now.

So I don't think that my kids would think that that was a very compelling argument either, since we live in Oklahoma.

Mr. ROEMER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. LARGENT. —wondering about the claims that we're doing so much medical research. I made a trip, with supporting the Space Station in mind, to the campus of NIH where they're doing absolutely the cutting edge in medical research. And I asked them specifically what do you think about the Space Station? Are you really going to make some incredible advances in medical research. The answer was a resounding absolutely not.

So I went to the pharmaceutical companies. I went to the largest pharmaceutical company in this country, and I said, you must be really excited about being able to perform a lot of experiments on the Space Station in zero gravity or microgravity environment to develop all these crystals so that we can cure all these different ailments.

And the pharmaceutical company told me, absolutely not. We could care less about the Space Station.

So I'm presenting all this in front of my four children and then trying to make a compelling argument about why I should vote for the Space Station.

And I see a number of the Committee staff with their Space Station buttons on. And on that button, it says, "it's about life on earth."

And the Space Station is about potential, what could be. But what I know as a fact is that if we continue to spend my children and your children's dollars, I can tell you what is a reality. That the moral imperative is to bring our financial house in order, and if we don't, that house will fold along with the future of our country and the future of our children. That's reality.

We can talk about potential of Space Station. I think there's a lot of potential there, but the reality is, if we continue to spend more money than we have on programs that are potential, that we definitely undermine the future of our children.

So this is about life on earth. That's what this decision's about and that's why I support the Roemer amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROEMER. Would the gentleman yield before he yields back the balance of his time?

After that speech, we may name it the Largent/Roemer amendment next year.

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Schiff?

Mr. SCHIFF. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will say nice things about Mr. Largent. I think he's a great asset in the Congress.

However,—

[Laughter.]

Mr. SCHIFF. —two things.

First, I voted for the House budget resolution. I have voted for the Balanced Budget amendment. I have voted for some very difficult figures throughout subcommittee meetings, and I think that entitles me to say I share the gentleman's desire for fiscal responsibility.

And we will be presented with a budget resolution shortly which is a plan to balance the budget within seven years, which has been the goal. And I intend to vote for that resolution, even though I have some differences with some of the conclusions that are made.

My point is this. My point is, if we stick to the plan, we will achieve a balanced budget in seven years, and that achieves the fiscal responsibility goal.

We are now talking about how to spend that money which remains within Federal spending, all of which of course does not disappear during the next several years.

And it's my view, in sum, as to say when the gentleman from Oklahoma says why should I vote for it? What will we get? I can only say that I'm very glad that when Queen Isabella agreed to mortgage her jewels to finance a foreigner from Italy to sail into the unknown, she was not persuaded not to do that by those who said, we have other problems and concerns that we need to worry about here in Spain.

I think that scientific research and development has always proven its own worth. And therefore I will vote against the amendment. I yield back my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other members who wish to be recognized?

Mr. GEREN. Mr. Chairman? Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Geren.

Mr. GEREN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Roemer amendment, but I think I understand now why he offers this every year.

And lest my silence be construed as having anything other than the affection for Mr. Roemer that everybody else on this Committee also feels, and we're talking about the future, and I want him to know that if my daughters were older, and if he weren't married, I'd be glad for Tim Roemer to go out with either one of them.

Thank you, sir.

[Laughter.]

Mr. GEREN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HALL. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GEREN. The gentleman will yield.

Mr. HALL. You know, if Roemer keeps getting all this attention, I don't really like him personally.

[Laughter.]

Mr. HALL. He's too intelligent, he's too young, he's too attractive, and I dislike him more and more every time anybody speaks, and if they keep on checking on him, Mr. Chairman, they may find out he had something to do with the Lindburgh kidnapping.

[Laughter.]

Mr. HALL. And I yield back my time.

Mr. GEREN. I yield back my time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HALL. Would the gentleman yield on that point?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stockman?

Mr. STOCKMAN. I was just going to say to my good friend from Oklahoma, there's been many predictions throughout history when you look at the use of electricity or other research that we have done throughout history, and there was always naysayers out there that couldn't predict what was going to happen.

And for anybody to actually predict what kind of research and science we're going to have, is not realistic.

And I think that once we look back on it, we're going to say it was a good deal.

And I think by evidence for that is the heart pacer and many other advances including some of the microcircuitry which we have today is a direct result of the investment we made in the sixties and seventies in Space Station. And I've no comment on Tim.

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further people that wish to be heard on this before the Chairman closes the debate?

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. If not, it is my view that this amendment should be rejected.

And I just want to talk for a second with regard to the issue that was raised earlier by one of the members about what this means in terms of the Space Station.

It's been suggested by some of the people who propose this amendment that this means nothing about the rest of the space program, they're very much for the space program.

Well, I think you ought to put together the arguments that you've heard here today. You've heard arguments about the lock box and then the GAO report.

And it has been suggested that there are tens of billions of dollars that are going to be spent on Space Station.

Well, first of all, the amount of money in this bill for the entire seven years of the program is \$13 billion. It anticipates \$2 billion of spending, \$2.1 billion a year. That's the total amount authorized in this bill.

When you start talking about this GAO report of \$94 billion, I would suggest that some of you go back and read the report if you're then saying that your for the Space Station. Because if in fact you are for killing that entire \$94 billion of money and putting it in a lock box somewhere, what you have just done is eliminated the shuttle program, eliminated the life sciences program, you eliminated a whole host of things that were included in that GAO report.

And so you can in fact take the money out of NASA, it would take \$6 billion a year out of NASA, and I guarantee you'd have no Space Station and no space program left at that point, and you certainly have killed off virtually the entire manned space program at that point.

And so anybody who uses the argument that they are in fact buying the GAO report, and then in addition are buying the lock box, and then in addition are saying that they support the space

program, it doesn't add up folks. It just doesn't add up. You can't have the whole thing.

And for instance, over \$50 billion of the \$94 billion in that GAO report are space shuttle operations costs. It includes all the space shuttle operations costs, not just part of them.

And I would suggest that this really is about whether or not we're going to preserve a manned space program for our future, or whether or not we are going to abandon the manned space effort, and go on to some other kinds of spending. I think that's what we are debating in terms of our future.

The goal of this Committee, it seems to me, ought to be the search for new knowledge. One of the great advantages of the Space Station is we are creating a totally new environment in which to expand our ability to gain new knowledge.

I think it was Mrs. Lofgren who said a little while ago that one of the things we ought to realize is it's not what we do know that we will obtain from station; it's what we don't have any idea what will happen. I agree with that.

By creating this brand new environment in which to do research, we will in fact learn things that we never anticipated learning.

And I think that's the challenge before this Committee and whether or not we are going to give ourselves that opportunity to pursue basic science in its truest sense, the creation of new knowledge. With that, the Chair will put the question.

Mr. MINGE. Would the gentleman yield just for a one-sentence statement about the space shuttle?

The CHAIRMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MINGE. I thank the Chairman.

The space shuttle, as the distinguished Chairman knows, requires 35—the Space Station development program alone requires 35 shuttle flights to carry out the three phases of that.

So I would argue that that's a legitimate cost to be included when you're using the shuttle that many times.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the gentleman's absolutely correct, and that's going to be the job of the space shuttle for some years, and so therefore, if you're not flying to do that, you're not flying the space shuttle, and you have no program at that point.

And the bottom line is that what the gentleman is doing, and if the gentleman does anticipate flying the space shuttle for other things, then his report is a phony report, because then those costs will still be accruing to NASA during that period of time.

And so it's a totally phony number if he anticipates flying those same numbers of flights per year.

So the gentleman is talking about killing off manned space as we anticipate manned space being done for the next 20 years.

Mr. MINGE. Will the Chairman yield for just a moment?

The CHAIRMAN. This Committee—well, the Chair is prepared to put the question. The Chair has waited to engage in the debate here until the end to make his point of view. I'm not looking to extend the time of the members while people engage in a dialogue with the Chair. The Chair's going to put the question. Those in favor of the Roemer amendment will signify by saying aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

The CHAIRMAN. Those opposed will say no.



[Chorus of nays.]

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair, the noes have it.

Mr. ROEMER. On that, Mr. Chairman, I ask for a roll call vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman requests a roll call vote. The Clerk will call the roll.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Walker?

Mr. WALKER. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Walker votes no.

Mr. Sensenbrenner?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Sensenbrenner votes no.

Mr. Boehlert?

Mr. BOEHLERT. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Boehlert votes no.

Mr. Fawell?

Mr. FAWELL. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Fawell votes no.

Mrs. Morella?

Mrs. MORELLA. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. Morella votes no.

Mr. Weldon of Pennsylvania?

Mr. CURT WELDON. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Weldon votes no.

Mr. Rohrabacher?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Rohrabacher votes no.

Mr. Schiff?

Mr. SCHIFF. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Schiff votes no.

Mr. Barton?

Mr. BARTON. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Barton votes no.

Mr. Calvert?

Mr. CALVERT. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Calvert votes no.

Mr. Baker?

Mr. BAKER. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Baker votes no.

Mr. Bartlett?

Mr. BARTLETT. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Bartlett votes no.

Mr. Ehlers?

[No response.]

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Wamp?

Mr. WAMP. Yes.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Wamp votes yes.

Mr. Weldon of Florida?

Mr. DAVE WELDON. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Weldon votes no.

Mr. Graham?

Mr. GRAHAM. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Graham votes no.

Mr. Salmon?

Mr. SALMON. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Salmon votes no.  
 Mr. Davis?  
 Mr. DAVIS. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Davis votes no.  
 Mr. Stockman?  
 Mr. STOCKMAN. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Stockman votes no.  
 Mr. Gutknecht?  
 Mr. GUTKNECHT. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Gutknecht votes no.  
 Mrs. Seastrand?  
 Mrs. SEASTRAND. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. Seastrand votes no.  
 Mr. Tiahrt?  
 Mr. TIAHRT. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Tiahrt votes no.  
 Mr. Largent?  
 Mr. LARGENT. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Largent votes yes.  
 Mr. Hilleary?  
 Mr. HILLEARY. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hilleary votes no.  
 Mrs. Cubin?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Foley?  
 Mr. FOLEY. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Foley votes no.  
 Mrs. Myrick?  
 Ms. MYRICK. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. Myrick votes yes.  
 Mr. Brown?  
 Mr. BROWN. Present.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hall?  
 Mr. HALL. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hall votes no.  
 Mr. Traficant?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hayes?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Tanner?  
 Mr. TANNER. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Tanner votes no.  
 Mr. Geren?  
 Mr. GEREN. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Geren votes no.  
 Mr. Roemer?  
 Mr. ROEMER. Aye.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Roemer votes yes.  
 Mr. Cramer?  
 Mr. CRAMER. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Cramer votes no.  
 Mr. Barcia?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. McHale?

Mr. McHALE. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. McHale votes no.  
 Ms. Harman?  
 Ms. HARMAN. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Harman votes no.  
 Ms. Johnson?  
 Ms. JOHNSON. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Johnson votes no.  
 Mr. Minge?  
 Mr. MINGE. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Minge votes yes.  
 Mr. Olver?  
 Mr. OLVER. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Olver votes yes.  
 Mr. Hastings?  
 Mr. HASTINGS. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hastings votes no.  
 Ms. Rivers?  
 Ms. RIVERS. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Rivers votes yes.  
 Ms. McCarthy?  
 Mrs. McCARTHY. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. McCarthy votes yes.  
 Mr. Ward?  
 Mr. WARD. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Ward votes yes.  
 Ms. Lofgren?  
 Ms. LOFGREN. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Lofgren votes no.  
 Mr. Doggett?  
 Mr. DOGGETT. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Doggett votes no.  
 Mr. Doyle?  
 Mr. DOYLE. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Doyle votes yes.  
 Ms. Jackson Lee?  
 Ms. JACKSON LEE. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Jackson Lee votes no.  
 Mr. Luther?  
 Mr. LUTHER. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Luther votes yes.  
 The CHAIRMAN. Are there other members who wish to be recorded?  
 [No response.]  
 The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chairman present one; Yes 11, No 33.  
 Mr. BROWN. I mistakenly said pass when I should have said present. Record me as being present.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. I'm sorry, I will mark Mr. Brown as present.  
 The CHAIRMAN. And that would make two present, is that correct?  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Yes.  
 The CHAIRMAN. Okay, the Clerk will report again.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Present two; yes 11, no 33.

The CHAIRMAN. And the amendment is not agreed to.

The next amendment is Ms. Jackson Lee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin reserves a point of order.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I have an amendment at the desk, and I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be accepted as read.

[The amendment follows:]

AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1601  
OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE

3

Page 3, lines 11 through 20, amend subsection (a)  
to read as follows:

1 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) If—  
2 (A) the total amount authorized to be appro-  
3 priated to the National Aeronautics and Space Ad-  
4 ministration is equal to or greater than—  
5 (i) \$14,260,000,000 for fiscal year 1996;  
6 (ii) \$13,896,000,000 for fiscal year 1997;  
7 (iii) \$13,653,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;  
8 (iv) \$13,410,800,000 for fiscal year 1999;  
9 and  
10 (v) \$13,167,600,000 for fiscal year 2000;  
11 or  
12 (B) the Administrator certifies under paragraph  
13 (2) that a balanced space and aeronautics program  
14 has been maintained, and that the Aeronautics,  
15 Human Exploration and Development of Space, Sci-  
16 entific Research, Mission to Planet Earth, and  
17 Space Technology enterprises are adequately funded  
18 for such fiscal year,  
19 there are authorized to be appropriated to the National  
20 Aeronautics and Space Administration not to exceed

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1 \$2,121,000,000 for each such fiscal year, to remain avail-  
2 able until expended, for the International Space Station.  
3 Such amounts shall be for complete development and as-  
4 sembly of, and providing for initial operations, through fis-  
5 cal year 2002, of, the International Space Station. The  
6 total amount authorized by this subsection for the period  
7 encompassing fiscal year 1996 and all subsequent fiscal  
8 years shall not exceed \$13,141,000,000.

9 (2) If either the Senate or the House of Representa-  
10 tives approves a bill authorizing appropriations for the Na-  
11 tional Aeronautics and Space Administration for a fiscal  
12 year in an amount less than that provided for such fiscal  
13 year under paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall sub-  
14 mit a report to Congress that either provides a certifi-  
15 cation described in paragraph (1)(B) or asserts that no  
16 such certification can be made.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlelady's amendment with unanimous consent it can be accepted on the amendment as read, but there has been a point of ordered reserved on the amendment. The gentlelady is recognized.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike the last word.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Jackson Lee follows:]

Submission to Science Committee  
on H.R. 1601  
by Congresswoman Jackson Lee

The intent of this amendment is to support the Space Station and to offer balanced funding for the remaining National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) programs.

NASA supports the concept of a stable, multi-year commitment to funding for the Space Station Program in the context of an overall, balanced NASA budget. NASA's plan includes FULL funding for the Space Station. This current plan also achieves significant savings and makes sweeping changes in organization and management throughout the agency.

The Committee on Science will consider H.R. 1601 which provides a multi-year authorization for the Space Station. My amendment to this bill seeks to put the Station in an overall context of a balanced space program for which there is a consensus on the level of funding.

My amendment requires that Congress authorize enough funding to meet the Administration request over the next five years and allow NASA to implement the streamlining efforts proposed in their recent study. If Congress authorizes less than this funding envelope in any given year, the amendment requires the NASA Administrator to certify whether or not a balanced space program can be maintained. The amendment in effect gives a voice to NASA in determining its fate and requires Congress and NASA to reach an agreement on the appropriate level of funding needed to maintain balance, and to maintain Space Station.

Congress would be the final arbiter in funding space station by either revising the authorization bill or proceeding to reauthorize the Space Station in a new bill. As a practical matter, Congress has reauthorized the Station every year for the past ten years. This approach is good for Space Station and for NASA for it broadens the much needed support to enable consistent secure funding.

The amendment would recognize that an accompanying action, such as closure of a major NASA Center in California, Texas, Florida or Alabama or cancellation of one or more major NASA activities in science, aeronautics, space flight, and Space Station would get intense scrutiny.



I strongly feel that this amendment is needed to ensure a STABLE, BALANCED, National Space Program and a stronger Space Station. I believe that NASA and Space Station creates jobs, better science, and better health. As we debate today's amendments, let's not forget OUR CHILDREN. I believe that NASA inspires our Children to dream about the universe. The result of this is that our CHILDREN will excel in science, math, and technology, thus, making our NATION economically STRONGER for the years to come. NASA works best when the Space Station and other program are mutually strengthened.

I see no other sound, rational approach.

While NASA, along with other agencies, must make its fair share of sacrifices for deficit reduction, I feel that NASA is contributing greatly toward this effort.

Let's me discuss some of the details of my amendment:

The Authorization provided in my amendment, Mr. Chairman, allows NASA and Space Station to remain strong while also producing reductions in the overall structure at NASA. The budget profile that NASA is following allows spending reduction of \$5 billion, over five years. This plan ACTUALLY equates to \$8 billion reduction in true buying power. This plan will allow NASA to :

- Eliminate duplication and overlap and consolidate
- Change the way NASA works with prime contractors
- Emphasize objective contracting
- Privatize and commercialize some aspects of NASA
- Change regulations to reduce engineering oversight reporting and streamline procurement
- Return NASA to the role of a Research and Development Agency.

However, this budget will allow NASA to remain strong by preserving its commitment to the five strategic lines of business which consist of:

- Human Exploration and the Development of Space (which includes Space Station)
- Mission to Planet Earth
- Aeronautics
- Space Science
- Space Technology

The GOP budget resolution, CUTS DEEP into the NASA budget and potentially jeopardizes Space Station with no rationale relating to deficit reduction. NASA is already slated to take \$5 billion in cuts over five years. Based on the House Budget plan, NASA is projected to receive cuts that would total approximately \$10 billion dollars. I believe that these massive reductions would CRIPPLE rather than STREAMLINE the agency. Among the specific reductions beyond the Administration the \$5 billion reduction are \$1.5 billion in Space Shuttle, \$2.7 billion in Mission to Planet Earth and more than \$1 billion in Aeronautics. Cuts of this nature, I believe this will cause NASA to make decisions that may jeopardize the SAFETY of the Space Station and the entire American Space Agency.

To me, we are being asked to TURN OUR BACKS or TO PUT BLINDERS ON as it relates to the entire MISSION of NASA and Space Station.

I believe in supporting a balanced and consistent funding level that would support Space Station and NASA. I believe that NASA is a fundamental key to the prosperity and security of future generations of Americans.

I would like to propose this amendment that will allow NASA and Space Station to remain STRONG, SAFE and TECHNOLOGICALLY competitive for years to come.

Once again, this amendment will allow for restructuring activities at NASA that meet the demand from the American taxpayer for a smaller, more efficient government, and a more effective Space Station and NASA. This amendment provides the road map for working together.

I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. If you didn't hear me earlier, let me salute both Mr. Largent and Mr. Roemer. I want to start mine, it might bring some good luck to them.

I enjoyed the enthusiastic debate that we had on Space Station and of course some of the comments that particularly respond to the unifying factor between Space Station and NASA.

Mr. Hastings, I appreciate your eloquence and I think living testimony that NASA and Space Station does in fact save lives.

And I am a supporter of the Space Station.

And certainly have seen the integration between Space Station and NASA and its components be a real part of the cutting edge of technology.

NASA itself supports the concept of a stable monthly year commitment to funding for the Space Station program in the context of an overall balanced NASA budget and NASA's plan includes full funding for the Space Station.

This current plan also achieves significant savings and makes sweeping changes in organization and management throughout the agency.

NASA's already prepared to take the \$5 billion in cuts and has offered to say that it would be overwhelming to take \$11 billion in cuts that are proposed.

Since 1993, NASA indicates it has reduced its five-year budget plan by 30 percent through the rescoping programs, eliminating low priority efforts and reducing support contracts.

This year, NASA developed a budget plan that will require the agency to reduce spending by an additional \$5 billion through the year 2000. Thus the agency is already contributing to our efforts to reduce the budget.

This Committee is considering HR 1601, which provides a multiyear authorization for the Space Station.

And my amendment to this bill seeks to put the Space Station in overall context of a balanced space program for which there is a consensus on the level of funding.

My amendment requires that Congress authorize enough funding to meet the Administration request over the next five years and allows NASA to implement the streamlining efforts proposed in their recent study.

Congress authorizes less than the funding envelope given. The amendment requires the NASA Administrator to certify whether or not a balanced space program can be maintained.

But most importantly, Congress has the opportunity to come in and authorize Space Station and the NASA program.

We continue to have Congress involvement. Congress would be the final arbiter in the funding of the space program.

As a practical matter, Congress has reauthorized the Space Station every single year. And we've just seen a very strong vote in this Committee.

But we also heard enthusiastic support for the importance of funding for Space Station and NASA programs.

This amendment would recognize that in accompanying actions, such as close of a major NASA center in states around the nation, or cancellation of one or more major NASA activities in science,

aeronautics or space flight, would get intense scrutiny since such action would be looked at jointly with Space Station.

This makes a very strong, stable balanced national space program with the Space Station.

I believe in NASA and Space Station because they create jobs, better science and better health.

And as we debate today's amendments, let us not forget our children. I believe that NASA inspires our children to dream about the universe. The result of this is that our children will excel in science and math and technology, thus making our nation economically stronger for years to come.

NASA works best when the Space Station and other programs are mutually strengthened.

I see no other sound, rational approach. While NASA, along with other agencies, must make its fair share of sacrifices for deficit reduction, I feel that NASA's contributing greatly, and that's why I noted in my earlier debate that we saw McKinney Act funds come about at the same time that NASA grew strong. McKinney Act funds under the housing legislation that provided for homeless citizens. They are not mutually exclusive. And let me discuss some details of this amendment.

The budget profile that NASA's is filing actually allows spending reductions of \$5 billion over five years. And you can see this outlay evidenced in the diagram over to my right.

This plan actually equates to \$8 billion in reduction in true buying power. This plan, however, will allow NASA to eliminate duplication, overlap and consolidate, change the way NASA works with prime contractors, emphasize objective contracting, privatize and commercialize some aspects of NASA, change regulations to reduce engineering oversight reporting, and streamline procurement, return NASA to the role of a research and development agency.

However, this budget will allow NASA to remain strong by preserving its commitment to the five strategic lines of business which consist of:

Mission To Planet Earth, aeronautics, human exploration and the development of space, which includes Space Station, space science, space technology.

The other budget plans cut deeply into Space Station and NASA in terms of a long-term impact. And what you will find with this present offering is that this will not cripple, but rather streamline the agency.

And among the specific reductions beyond the Administrator's \$5 billion reduction are \$1.5 billion in space shuttle, and that is the proposed. \$2.7 billion in Mission to Planet Earth, and more than \$1 billion in aeronautics.

Cuts of this nature, I believe, will cause NASA to make decisions that may jeopardize the safety for American Space Agency and ultimately Space Station.

To me, we should not turn our backs on NASA and its mission, and I believe in supporting a balanced and consistent funding level, as I have offered, that would support NASA and Space Station.

I believe this ensures the continued prosperity of this particular program and security of future generations to come.

And I'd like to propose this amendment that would allow NASA and Space Station to remain strong, safe, and technologically competitive.

Once again, this amendment, Mr. Chairman, if I can have 30 seconds by unanimous consent, will allow—thank you, Mr. Chairman—for restructuring activities at NASA that meet the demand from the American taxpayer for a smaller, more efficient government and a more efficient and effective Space Station and NASA.

I ask my colleagues to support this amendment, and I ask unanimous consent to have two letters, Mr. Chairman, from major organizations in support of this funding, be included in the record, and as well to have them distributed to the members of the Committee.

I thank my colleagues, I thank Mr. Sensenbrenner, and Mr. Chairman Walker, Ranking Member Hall, and Mr. Brown, and I think this puts us on the right footing for Space Station and NASA together.

[Two letters to Ms. Jackson Lee follow:]

*Insert T-11*

June 20, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Jackson-Lee  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1520 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Jackson-Lee:

I received word that you are introducing an amendment to H.R. 1601 that will ensure full funding for NASA's budget and the space station program. I would like to applaud you for this effort.

NASA is a federal agency that gives back to the U.S. economy a return of up to \$7 for every \$1 invested into it. The space station program is the largest international joint venture ever and anticipated benefits from the results of its experiments will enhance medicines, medical and materials research, and environmental studies.

Your amendment to H.R. 1601 is fully supported by the National Keep It Solid space station task force and its 60+ member corporations, municipalities, educational institutions, and private citizens across the U.S. We commend you and thank you for your active interest in balancing the budget while at the same time preserving the vital NASA agency and its space station program.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any assistance to you in this effort.

Sincerely,

Suzanne Whistler  
Co-Chairman

**National Keep It Solid**

c/o Clear Lake Area Economic Development Foundation, 2525 Bay Area Blvd, Suite 640, Houston, TX 77058  
(713) 486-5335, Fax (713) 486-5068

# National Keep It Sold Members & Allies

Revised 6-5-95

## Aerospace States Associates\*

Charles M. Balch, M.D. - Society of Surgical Oncologists - TX Medical Center, Houston  
 B-96 Radio - Stephens, AR  
 Bay Area Economic Forum - San Francisco, CA  
 California Spaceport Authority - Lompoc, CA  
 Challenger Center, Alexandria, VA  
 City of Arab, AL  
 City of Athens, AL  
 City of Beaumont, TX  
 City of Berea, OH  
 City of Biloxi, MS  
 City of Brook Park, OH  
 City of Decatur, AL  
 City of Fremont, CA  
 City of Friendswood, TX  
 City of Gulfport, MS  
 City of Houston, TX  
 City of Huntsville, AL  
 City of Lakewood, OH  
 City of Largo, FL  
 City of Las Cruces, NM  
 City of Milpitas, CA  
 City of Mountain View, CA  
 City of North Olmsted, OH  
 City of Oakland, CA  
 City of Palmdale, CA  
 City of Palo Alto, CA  
 City of San Jose, CA  
 City of Sunnyvale, CA  
 Clear Lake Area Economic Development Foundation - Clear Lake, TX  
 Clear Lake Area Chamber of Commerce - Clear Lake, TX  
 Coast Delta Realty Company - Diamondhead, MS  
 Cocoa Beach Area Chamber of Commerce - Merritt Island, FL  
 Delta Airlines, Inc. - GA  
 Deutsche Aerospace - U.S. Office - Washington, D.C.  
 Florida Chamber of Commerce  
 Franceska Schroeder, Attorney at Law - Washington, D.C.  
 Greater Cleveland Growth Association - Cleveland, OH  
 Hamilton Standard UTC - Windsor Locks, CT  
 Jack Heberlig, Vienna, VA  
 Honeywell - Glendale, AZ  
 Honeywell - Durham, NC  
 Huntsville Chamber of Commerce - Huntsville, AL  
 Norvell S. Lilly - Philadelphia, PA  
 Oklahoma Aeronautics Commission, OK  
 Oklahoma Office of the Governor, OK  
 Ohio Aerospace Council  
 John Pfeiffer - Winnie, TX

**NKIS Members & Allies  
Page 2**

Rockwell Aerospace - Kennedy Space Center, FL  
 Santa Clara County, CA  
 Space Center Houston  
 Students for Exploration & Development of Space\*  
 Sverdrup Corporation - Arlington, VA  
 Texas Space Grant Consortium  
 United States Space Foundation, Colorado Springs, CO  
 University of Texas McDonald Observatory - Austin, TX  
 Watermark Public Relations - Melbourne, FL  
 Wisconsin Space Business Roundtable, Inc., Green Bay, WI  
 Y-95 Radio - Camden, AR

**Note: \* denotes an organization with members nationwide**





**Clear Lake Area  
Economic Development  
Foundation**  
2020 Bay Area Blvd., Suite 640  
Hoodland, Texas 77028  
713-462-0020  
FAX 713-462-0020

June 20, 1995

The Honorable Sheila Jackson-Lee  
U.S. House of Representatives  
1520 Longworth House Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congresswoman Jackson-Lee:

It has been brought to my attention that you are sponsoring an amendment to ensure full funding for NASA's budget, including the space station program, as well as promoting a balanced budget for America. I applaud you in both efforts.

NASA is one federal agency that actually gives back to the U.S. economy a return on the investments into it. Did you know that for every \$1 that is invested in NASA, up to \$7 is returned to the economy in technological, medical, and environmental spinoffs?

The space station program is the largest international joint venture ever and will surely benefit all of mankind with the results of its experiments in medicine, materials research, and environmental studies.

Your amendment to H.R. 1601 is fully supported by the Clear Lake Area Economic Development Foundation and its 155 member corporations. We commend you and thank you for your active interest in balancing the budget while at the same time preserving the vital NASA agency and its space station program.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any assistance to you in this effort.

Sincerely,

C.J. "Jim" Reinhartsen  
President

*The Clear Lake Area Economic Development Foundation is a nonprofit organization  
focusing on the growth of the Clear Lake area  
through its recruitment, expansion and recruitment of jobs and industry.*

## Clear Lake Area Economic Development Foundation

## Membership Roster

AeroSys Consulting	Clear Lake Regional Med. Ctr.
A.L.A. Media Management/ <u>Business Today Magazine</u>	Clear Lake Rehabilitation Hosp.
Allen Samuels Chrysler	Cole-Gross Company
Plymouth-Jeep/Eagle	College of the Mainland
AlliedSignal	COLTEX Development
Amoco Engineering & Construction	Computer Sciences Corp.
A.T.S.E.R. Engineering & Environmental	Concorde (USA) Development & Investments
Angelo's Pizza & Pasta	Cubley, Ruby/Link Consultants
Bank One Texas, N.A.	Cyberonics, Inc.
Barlow, Todd, Jordan, & Oliver	Design At Work
Barrios Technology	Donnelly Hamco
Bay Area Bank & Trust	DUAL, Inc.
Bay Area Executive Club	Dynacs Engineering Company, Inc.
Bay Oaks Country Club	Enzo's Pasta & Vino
Boeing Aerospace	Falcon Development
The Boeing Company	The Finger Companies
Bostick, Jerry/Ex-officio	First American Title
Brighton Builders	The Flying Dutchman
Canary, Mike/ReMax/Clear Lake NASA	Friendswood Development Co.
CB Commercial	Friendswood I.S.D.
Charter Behavioral Health System of Clear Lake	Fulbright & Jaworski
Bill Chen/Pennington-Chen	Galveston County
Chuck Miller Ford	GB Tech, Inc.
Citizen Exchange News	GeoControl Systems, Inc.
Citizens State Bank	Gilbane Building Company
City of Friendswood	Giles Volvo
City of League City	Global Services, Inc.
City of Nassau Bay	Golgren Properties
City of Seabrook	Gregg & Mieszkow, P.C.
City of Webster	Griffin/Juban Interests
Clear Creek I.S.D.	Gruzman Technical Services, Inc.
Clear Lake Area Chamber of Commerce	GTE Southwest, Inc.
Clear Lake National Bank	Gulfco Properties, Inc./ Creekside Estates
Clear Lake Independent Physicians' Association	Hall's Insurance Agency
	Harris County
	Harrisburg Bank

HavCam Productions  
 Hernandez Engineering  
 Hodgins, Dr. Robert F./UHCL  
 Honeywell, Inc.  
 Houston Hobby Airport Hilton  
 Houston Lighting & Power Co.  
 Hughes Training, Inc./Link Division  
 I-NET, Inc.  
 IWL Communications, Inc.  
 J.A. Billipp Co.  
 James Crowder Funeral Home  
 Johnson Engineering  
 Jordan, Charles M., P.C.  
 JSC Credit Union  
 Judwin Properties  
 Juist, David/Juist & Assoc.  
 Kenneth Balk & Associates  
 Kumah Economic Development Corp.  
 KPMG Peat Marwick  
 KRUG Life Sciences  
 Lafayette Landing  
 Lake Cove Limited Partnership  
 League City Bank & Trust  
 Lockheed/Martin Engineering &  
     Science  
 Lockheed Martin  
 Lockwood, Andrews & Newnam  
 Loral Space Information Systems  
 Mainsale-Wentling Realty  
 Manpower, Inc.  
 Mai/Chi Mei  
 McCord Development, Inc.  
 McDonnell Douglas  
 McDonnell Douglas Realty  
 Memorial Hospital S.E.  
 MI Printing  
 Millican, Monica/Mellon Mort.Co.  
 Minuteman Press  
 MultiMedia Realities  
 Muniz Engineering  
 NASA/JSC  
 Nassau Bay Hilton - CL

Nations Bank of Texas  
 Norman Freds Chevrolet  
 Oceanwing Space Systems  
 Parks, Don D.  
 Patterson, Lee/Keller Williams Realty  
 Jerry Pennington/Pennington-Chen  
 Perry Homes/A Joint Venture  
 Phoenix Data Systems, Inc.  
 PRC, Inc.  
 Prudential-McCarver Realtors  
 Randall-Porterfield Architects, Inc.  
 Re/Max Bay Area  
 RJR Associates  
 Roach, Councilman Joe/Ex-Officio  
 Rockwell International  
 The RREEF Funds/Baybrook  
 Siemens Rohn Communications  
 Siemsen, Delva/Re/Max Clear Lake  
 Singh, Balaji Dr./Chemical Market Res.  
 Smith Barney, Inc.  
 South Shore Harbour Dev., LTD.  
 South Shore Harbour Resort & Conf. Ctr.  
 Southern Aerospace  
 Southwestern Bell  
 Space Center Houston  
 Space City, Realtors,  
     A Henry S. Miller Company  
 Spar Operations & Engineering Corp.  
 St. John Hospital  
 Star Fleet, Inc.  
 Steubing, Sharley/Re/Max Space Center  
 Success Resources, Inc.  
 Sun Newspapers  
 Texas Commerce Bank-CL  
 Texas Ice Stadium, Ltd.  
 Texas Textile Services  
 Thompson, Robert /Ex-Officio  
 Training & Development Systems, Inc.  
 Trammell Crow  
 Turner Collie & Braden  
 Union Carbide Corporation  
 Unisys

University of Houston-CL  
Van Liew Development Corporation  
Waste Management of Southeast Texas  
Weekley Homes  
Weems/Kelsey Company  
Wesley West Interests, Inc.  
White, Petrov, MCH., McCollum

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin has reserved a point of order. Does he wish to pursue his point of order?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment in that it violates Rule 16, Clause 7 of the Rules of the House of Representatives relative to germaneness.

The bill before us provides authorization for the Space Station. The amendment by the gentlewoman from Texas requires a certain authorization level for all of NASA for fiscal years 1996 through 2000, and requires the Administrator to certify that there's a balanced space and aeronautics program, including adequate funding for specific enterprises in NASA that are outside the Space Station.

This violates the subject matter test of germaneness because it deals with an entire NASA budget rather than simply the subject matter of this bill, which deals with providing an authorization for the Space Station.

Under Rule 16, Clause 7, an amendment must relate to the subject matter under consideration. The Staff Director of the Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics took this amendment over to the House parliamentarian yesterday. The House parliamentarian agrees with this conclusion, and I would urge the Chair to sustain the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there additional members who wish to be heard on the point of order?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Jackson Lee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. The amendment does not authorize anything outside the scope of the particular legislation that we're now dealing with. It is simply a contingency, and we have acted upon a contingency.

I am told that we have worked with the parliamentarian as well, and gotten a totally different ruling on it.

I'd ask in all fairness that this amendment that has been before this Committee now be allowed to be heard.

And as I said, the emphasis is that this is a contingency, this is not an authorization of these programs. It is contingent therefore of future authorizations and it is more of an instruction than it is an authorization.

So I think we're in good stead with this particular amendment and I think the point of order is not well taken.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there additional members that wish to be heard on the point of order?

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has examined the amendment before the Committee and has in fact consulted with regard to the specific language of the amendment through staff with the parliamentarian.

The bill before us does provide authorization for Space Station and Space Station alone. The amendment, on the other hand, goes to questions relating to a balanced space program, including particulars including an aeronautics program and other funding for specific enterprises in NASA that are outside the purview of the Space Station.

The amendment therefore does violate the subject matter test of germaneness. Since an amendment under Clause 7 of Rule 16 must relate to the subject matter under consideration, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brown.

Mr. BROWN. We have a situation here which I think requires some follow-up in that our counsel on this side has consulted with a parliamentarian, and there are several parliamentarians in the office, and gotten a different viewpoint with regard to the germaneness issue here.

If in fact we are getting, from the parliamentarian's office, but there are two different people, divergent rulings as to what is germane here, I think that should be investigated and see if we can resolve it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I would certainly agree with the gentleman on that. You know, the Chair sought the advice of the parliamentarian on this and I've just doubled checked with staff before this to make certain that we were on firm ground on this.

The Chair does not wish to, in any way, prevent someone from pursuing an amendment that is in order, and if in fact we have gotten two different rulings out of the parliamentarian's office, that would disturb the Chair as well.

I am basing my ruling on advice that we have received that in fact it does fail the subject matter test.

Mr. BROWN. I'm not questioning the validity of the advice the gentleman received. It would disturb me, however, if we've got a republican parliamentarian and a democratic parliamentarian that are giving us different viewpoints on what is parliamentarily correct.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I would hope that that would not be the case in the parliamentarian's office. There's, you know, a long-standing tradition that we are supposed to get completely non-partisan advice out of the parliamentarian's office and it was supposed to be based upon the specific issues before us.

And it is certainly not the intent of the Chair to in any way move beyond that, but at the moment, the Chair feels as though he does have a strong position.

Mr. BROWN. I will not question the Chair's ruling, based upon the advice he's received.

But I would point out that if in fact, after reconsideration, the parliamentarian's office advises that this is germane and it's offered on the floor and is ruled germane, then it will indicate a certain flaw in the processes over there.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I would agree with the gentleman on that, and we will certainly check back and if this is something which should be then raised on the floor and, you know, is germane, the gentleman will have a perfect right obviously to do that.

And I would certainly hope the advice that we have gotten that has led to this ruling is in fact the case because I do not wish to prevent anybody from offering a legitimate amendment before this Committee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Jackson Lee?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.  
And I appreciate the ranking member's presentation.  
I'd like to appeal the ruling of the Chair and move to strike the last word.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I make a point of order that her appeal is not timely because there's been debate that has intervened.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct on that. The appeal of the ruling of the Chair would have had to immediately proceed the ruling of the Chair.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I would like then you give me a vote in some manner, and let me, if I have a moment to consult, I'd like to move to strike the last word, please.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlelady is recognized under her motion to strike.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

And let me join with the ranking member's comment. It is difficult to proceed in a legislative manner when you seek consultation from the parliamentarian, and as the gentleman has said from California, you rely upon the direction of the parliamentarian which obviously didn't consult with the parliamentarian that you had, and you have a different point of view.

My question, Mr. Chairman, and my comment is in terms of the germaneness issue, is there an opportunity for this matter to be reconsidered in Committee if we were to get a consensus on the parliamentarian's perspective?

I'd have this reconsidered in Committee so that Committee can make a statement on this prior to going to the House floor.

Again, I raise the point in disagreement, both really with the parliamentarian's decision that you have now offered and agreed with. This is contingent. It is not an authorization, and therefore it is appropriate.

And my question then is whether or not this can be reconsidered in Committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the gentlelady, if the gentlelady would yield under her motion to strike?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I'll yield.

The CHAIRMAN. This of course is only one aspect of the NASA budget. It is the intention of the subcommittee to bring further appropriations or authorizations relative to NASA to the subcommittee in the relatively near future.

Obviously, the gentlelady's amendment, as it relates to a broader scope of NASA priorities, would certainly be something that could be considered at that time.

So she will have additional opportunities within the Committee to deal with the subject matter that she brings before the Committee in terms of aeronautics and Mission To Plant Earth and a number of other items that were within her amendment.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlelady from Texas controls the time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman.

I need to make an inquiry, Mr. Roemer, and I will certainly yield to you.

Mr. Chairman, I would, two offerings at this point, be prepared to offer a substitute, and so I'd like to reclaim part of my time.

Mr. Roemer, do you have an inquiry? I yield to you.

Mr. ROEMER. My only—I don't have an inquiry, I just have a brief statement to make.

I don't claim to be an expert on parliamentary rules but I certainly think that the ruling entertained by the Chair was probably a correct one.

And it sure would give us a great deal of thought in future authorizations to try to do the Space Station with the NASA budget so that we don't separate these two.

I think the gentlelady's question goes to the heart and soul of many of the questions that we have to face as a Committee with our priorities and our diminishing budget.

The Space Station is directly related to the rest of the NASA budget. Some of us claim that the Space Station is cannibalizing some of the other budgetary priorities in NASA. The gentlelady wants a balanced program.

I would argue adamantly for a balanced space program, that we get more money into aeronautics and some of the other programs within NASA. And I think this is a very, very good question, but under the ruling of the Chair, when we just bring up the separate authorization items within the NASA budget, I'm not sure that it should be ruled in order.

I would hope that we'd do the entire NASA authorization together in the future.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Reclaiming my time.

Thank you very much, Mr. Roemer.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer the substitute that I mentioned and offer to delete certain lines in order to agree with the sentiment to have this opportunity to have this heard.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, if the gentlelady—

Ms. JACKSON LEE. If I could offer the substitute.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentlelady would yield to the Chairman?

The amendment that she offered previously has been ruled out of order.

If she wishes to offer an additional amendment at this time, she certainly, under the rules of the Committee, may offer a new amendment that has different wording, and we will, you know, be willing to examine that amendment. So the gentlelady may be recognized to offer a different amendment.

I didn't want her to say she's offering a substitute because her original language has been ruled non-germane. She needs to offer a separate amendment.

[The amendment follows:]



AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1601  
OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE

(4)

Page 3, lines 11 through 30, amend subsection (a)  
to read as follows:

- 1 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—(1) If—  
2 (A) the total amount authorized to be appro-  
3 priated to the National Aeronautics and Space Ad-  
4 ministration is equal to or greater than—  
5 (i) \$14,260,000,000 for fiscal year 1996;  
6 (ii) \$13,896,000,000 for fiscal year 1997;  
7 (iii) \$13,653,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;  
8 (iv) \$13,410,800,000 for fiscal year 1999;  
9 and  
10 (v) \$13,167,600,000 for fiscal year 2000;  
11 or  
12 (B) the Administrator certifies under paragraph  
13 (2) that a balanced space and aeronautics program  
14 has been maintained; ~~and that the aeronautics,~~  
15 ~~Human Exploration and Development of Space, Sci-~~  
16 ~~entific Research, Mission to Planet Earth, and~~  
17 ~~Space Technology enterprises are adequately funded~~  
18 ~~for each fiscal year;~~  
19 there are authorized to be appropriated to the National  
20 Aeronautics and Space Administration not to exceed

1 \$2,121,000,000 for each such fiscal year, to remain avail-  
2 able until expended, for the International Space Station.  
3 Such amounts shall be for complete development and as-  
4 sembly of, and providing for initial operations, through fis-  
5 cal year 2002, of, the International Space Station. The  
6 total amount authorized by this subsection for the period  
7 encompassing fiscal year 1996 and all subsequent fiscal  
8 years shall not exceed \$13,141,000,000.

9 (2) If either the Senate or the House of Representa-  
10 tives approves a bill authorizing appropriations for the Na-  
11 tional Aeronautics and Space Administration for a fiscal  
12 year in an amount less than that provided for such fiscal  
13 year under paragraph (1)(A), the Administrator shall sub-  
14 mit a report to Congress that either provides a certifi-  
15 cation described in paragraph (1)(B) or asserts that no  
16 such certification can be made.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, the kindness in your remarks are appreciated. And I'd like to describe the new amendment while it is being copied by staff, if that would be helpful for the Chairman.

I would like to read the new amendment as proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentlelady would yield to the Chairman?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Yes, I would, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be helpful, I think, since this is a matter of some consequence in terms of where we've been on this issue of germaneness, to have the specific language before us.

If I understand correctly, certain lines of the original amendment are being eliminated. Could the gentlelady describe to the Chair just exactly what she's eliminating? That would give us an ability to examine the language at the Chair.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I'd be more than happy to, Mr. Chairman. Likewise, I'd be more than happy to provide the copies, but let me move you to page three. It's page one of my amendment. It's listed in our packet, two at the top encircled and three at the bottom.

An amendment to HR 1601 offered by Ms. Jackson Lee. I would take us down, Mr. Chairman, to line number 14 on that page. And we would delete, after the words "has been maintained" delete starting with "and" and going to line 18, ending with the words "for such fiscal year."

One, two, three, four, five lines, a portion of the first line.

The CHAIRMAN. And you're placing a semicolon after the word maintained, is that correct?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin reserves a point of order against the amendment but the gentlelady is recognized to offer her new amendment.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Again, relying upon the discussion that we had earlier in the combined desire to strengthen NASA and to strengthen Space Station, and as well to reflect upon NASA's already strong efforts to downsize its agency and as well to take the \$5 billion cuts and to ensure that we have the opportunity to provide for both Space Station and the other NASA programs including the manned space shuttle, this particular amendment gives the funding that will allow both a balanced budget but as well it allows for a combined balanced space program.

Mr. Chairman, I would ask that my colleagues support this amendment and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCHIFF. Would the lady yield for a moment here, over here on your left?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Yes, Mr. Schiff, I yield.

Mr. SCHIFF. I wonder if you could briefly explain, please—I understand your support of the NASA program and support of the Space Station—I wonder if you could explain exactly what your amendment does that's different from the bill right now.

Is it a higher level of funding? Is it a guaranteed level of funding? I'm not following exactly what the amendment says. I yield back.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. It provides funding on cuts of \$5 billion over the next five years.

Mr. SCHIFF. If the lady would yield again, I'm not quite sure I understood that.

The lady is boosting the figures that are in the Space Station bill now?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. What it does, Mr. Schiff, is that it balances the NASA Space Station budget with cuts of \$5 billion over a period of five years.

Mr. SCHIFF. Does the lady mean cuts elsewhere in NASA?

Ms. JACKSON LEE. No, it provides funding that does not cut beyond the \$5 billion.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for his point of order.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my reservation. I think that the gentlewoman from Texas has cleaned up this amendment so that it does meet the germaneness test.

However, I would seek time to speak in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws his point of order and is recognized in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I think that the amendment of the gentlewoman from Texas is well-intentioned. However, I believe that it will have the exact opposite effect than what she wants to accomplish.

What we're saying in this bill, with a multi-year authorization for station to assembly complete in the year 2002, is that the station is the highest priority for NASA and that all of NASA's manned space programs are contingent upon the successful completion of the station.

What the gentlewoman from Texas' amendment has the effect of doing is changing the station from being the top priority for NASA to making it the bottom priority for NASA because it says that if the authorizations do not meet or exceed the figures that are contained in the lines 5 through 10 of her amendment, then there is no more authorization for the station and the station becomes deauthorized, and the gentleman from Indiana ends up being delighted that he's killed the station simply because he was able to get minor reductions in the total authorization for NASA.

I don't think that's what we want to do here. And that's why I think this amendment is defective and not accomplishing what the gentlewoman from Texas hopes to accomplish.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. I'm going to finish making my statement. I didn't interrupt you. I'm going to finish making my statement.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I think I did yield to you at one point though, but that's all right, Mr. Sensenbrenner.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Well not—

Well, I'm going to finish making my statement. If I've got any time left, then I'll yield to you.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Secondly, this amendment makes it contingent upon an authorization bill being passed and signed into law.

We've not had a NASA authorization bill being passed and signed into law for a number of years. That's unfortunate and much of that has had to do with the argument that we've had with the Senate over whether we should have a multi-year NASA authorization bill or a single year one.

I'm hopeful that the other body will change its mind on this for reasons that we can debate, aside from this amendment. But if this amendment and this bill should be passed, and then we end up having one of these turf battle wars with the other body in the years 1997, '98, '99, or the year 2000, then people who are opposed to the Space Station can end up using procedural objections simply to kill the Space Station because the gentlewoman from Texas' amendment is law and it sets up the contingency for each of the next five fiscal years.

Finally, I would point out that this amendment is a budget buster. It is significantly below the Conference Committee agreement for NASA that was reached between the Senate and House budgeteers, which presumably will be adopted before we get out of here this week.

So what the gentlewoman from Texas' amendment will do is to continue to fund the Space Station for fiscal year 1996, but after fiscal year 1996, unless there is either an authorization or an appropriation that is above the numbers contained in her amendment, we can kiss the Space Station goodbye.

That will mean that we end up wasting another \$2.1 billion and help wanted signs will be appearing in Houston in a far greater extent than they are under the President's budget. I'll now yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

MS. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Sensenbrenner.

Let me take quite the opposite perspective of what you have just relayed.

First of all, I think, when we listen to the discussion of Mr. Roemer's amendment, we heard a litany of arguments, but what we most of all heard, in addition to those who were supporting Space Station, is the combined support for Space Station and NASA.

I think what you are asking us to do, which is to oppose this amendment, does the very thing that you're trying to avoid. It does pit one group against the other because it puts Space Station over NASA or NASA over Space Station, depending upon where you are. It is the view that I have—

MR. SENSENBRENNER. Well, reclaiming my time, my bill in authorizing the station through assembly complete tells NASA and the world that the station is the highest priority in terms of funding.

What you do is you set up a contingency that erodes that priority and you do not deauthorize any of the other programs of NASA, you deauthorize the station.

And that's why your amendment, while very well intentioned in trying to get the Congress to authorize and appropriate more money for NASA, is going to have the exact opposite effect, from what you say.

MS. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman?

THE CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

The gentlewoman has been recognized for her five minutes and she can have other people yield to her but the gentleman from California, I would recognize him.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak for a couple of minutes, and then yield to Ms. Jackson Lee my additional time.

I think that the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. Sensenbrenner, gives a greater weight to the matter of the numbers in here than is justified.

The anticipation, the basis for the numbers is that these are the numbers that are necessary to maintain a balanced space and aeronautics program.

However, the language is quite clear that if these numbers are not met, then all that needs to happen is for the administrator to certify that he has such a program, and in that case, the amounts that are in both bills, the original and the amendment, to fund to completion, are available to NASA to go ahead and fund the Space Station to completion.

I don't think that's particularly onerous. I don't think it indicates any major change in priorities.

It does say to NASA, to the President, to the Congress that we expect NASA to maintain a balanced space program and that these are the figures which we think represent that, but if he thinks differently, he can so certify under paragraph b and the authorization goes forward. I think that's very clear.

Now I personally consider this to be a *sine qua non* for my support of the Space Station. I do not want to see NASA torn apart by fights between the various portions of the space program over who gets the ax next when we can no longer afford to support both the Space Station and the rest of the program.

I think that will destroy the political base of support for the Space Station and will weaken NASA considerably.

My whole concern has been to strengthen NASA, not to kill the Space Station or anything else. And I see a scenario where, under the worst conditions next year, there's not enough funding to carry out all the programs, and we decide, through a process of triage, to kill the Mission to Planet Earth, and that then begins to unravel the political support for the whole program. I now yield to Ms. Jackson Lee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Brown, thank you very much, and I wanted to emphasize the point that you made, which is to reemphasize the involvement of Congress and the ability of the administrator to certify that they have a balanced NASA space budget.

I think that you are on the mark with respect to the detriment to the divisiveness of breaking apart NASA and Space Station. You are strengthened by the Jackson Lee amendment because, one, it involves Congress, which has authorized Space Station for the last two years so the fear of that not happening may be somewhat stretched, if you will.

But I think the divisiveness that will occur with the suggestion of the upperhandedness, there is no doubt of the importance of Space Station but it comes strengthened with the support of the NASA programs and as well, I think what you're having in the present amendment is even budgeting that gives the entire program sufficient funding to be accepted by Congress, and as well to

include the efficiencies, up to \$5 billion, and to have the global support of individuals in various segments of the country to support both NASA and the Space Station.

That is the bottom line of this amendment, to strengthen both and to ensure that both will be strong in the debate of support for both of them.

And I think that in terms of a safety net, you have a safety net because you don't take Congress out of the loop, and if these past records have been evidence of the future, then you would have the support.

But you do have it stronger in light of the combined amendment that has the NASA program, space program strengthened with Space Station strengthened as well.

Thank you, Mr. Brown.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

The gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I'll be brief.

The CHAIRMAN. I would recognize Mr. Barton. I have so many Texans here at the moment that it's difficult to keep it going, so I'd better recognize by name.

Mr. Barton.

Mr. BARTON. Well, you can never have too many Texans, Mr. Chairman.

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Well,—

Mr. BARTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to rise in reluctant and respectful opposition to the gentlelady from Houston's amendment because a close reading of it, in the section A, the section, she uses the language, by year, funding equal or greater than, and then she enumerates for each year. And when she gets down to section B, in talking about the Space Station, she uses the language, not to exceed, and then puts a specific amount for each year, and then in totality.

And what the gentleman from Wisconsin said is true. If this were to become law, it would actually make the Space Station the lowest priority of NASA because it literally caps each year and in totality the amount that can be spent while it creates an open-ended authorization for the total NASA program.

And I personally believe, as the Chairman and others believe, that if you don't have a vibrant Space Station program, soon you will not have a vibrant overall NASA program.

So while her intent may be to guarantee the Space Station, the reality literally in the amendment would be to make it the lowest priority and you could actually spend less in a given year on the Space Station, so that you could spend more on some of these other program areas, which in and of itself may be a debate that this Committee and NASA needs to have.

But we're here tonight to authorize and show support for the Space Station, not for the overall NASA budget.

So I would hope that those that want a strong Space Station program would vote in opposition to this amendment, although I understand that her intent may be different than what the literal reading of the amendment is.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARTON. I'd be happy to yield.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you very much, Mr. Barton, and I appreciate the concern you have offered and the service you've given in terms of Space Station and the NASA budget over the years.

Let me just offer to say to you that the language that was used in the Jackson Lee amendment is the same that was used in terms of not to exceed in the Sensenbrenner amendment, and the dollars cited for Space Station are likewise not different from, as I understand it, than the Sensenbrenner legislation.

Mr. BARTON. And I understand that. I understand that. But the gentlelady has attached to the language of the pending bill, authorization levels in totality for NASA that uses the language, is equal or greater than, and so you've created an open end situation for the general budget, but you've maintained a very tight cap for the specific Space Station program.

And I would argue that if we're going to open end the larger budget, at a minimum you should also at least give the possibility to increase spending for the Space Station. That's why I oppose the amendment. I would yield back to the gentlelady or to the gentleman, the other gentleman from Texas, Mr. Hall, if I still have time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hall was seeking his own time.

Mr. BARTON. I would ask the gentleman from Texas, when he talked about Lindberg earlier, who was Lindberg? Those of us that are third wave new generation Congressman have never heard that name before.

Mr. HALL. That's a cheap shot at us old guys.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Hall.

Mr. HALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll be very brief because I know the time's late and we have a vote coming on.

I think the Jackson Lee amendment seems like to me to bring some reasoning to the budgetary process by sending a signal, it's time to stabilize the NASA budget.

I think the amendment is a good one and I think it responds to issues that were raised by members of the subcommittee markup, and the gentlelady was kind enough and thoughtful enough to withdraw her amendment at that time to work on it until we could get to the Full Committee. She even amended it today to span the objection of germaneness.

I think, to quote the Houston Chronicle, on Thursday, June 22nd, they pointed out that the amendment attempts, in essence, to ensure the funds already planned for, already planned for, not to increase, will remain available to NASA. And I think that's very important, and to the Space Station until expended through fiscal year 2002.

And it would limit the amount that could be expended on the Space Station project to not more than \$2.1 billion in any given year. The remain and the limit, two words in there, I think certainly give some strength to this amendment, and I certainly support it.

The amendment ensures that the Space Station is fully authorized and that the overall NASA budget's going to be authorized at



an adequate level over the next five years. I think the lady has a very good amendment. I yield back my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman yields back his time.

The Committee stands in recess until the votes are completed on the House floor.

[Recess.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee will come to order.

When we broke for recess, we were proceeding with the debate on the amendment by Ms. Jackson Lee. There are several other people seeking recognition. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The gentlelady from Texas is obviously advocating a balanced program for NASA, and that seems to be one of the things that she is aiming at, and that's her target, that's her goal.

But I'm not quite sure what is meant by a balanced program and what she has to say. I'm mystified. Do we want to fund unmanned space activities as well as manned space flight? Of course we do. Do we want to fund science as well as engineering? Yes. Do we still care about advanced research? Of course we do. But how far do we carry this and are all of these things in the balance? Are we promising to give equal amounts of money to all of these activities, or to say that they will have equal priorities?

If that's the case, then I must say that I am pretty much against balance, balance then becomes fairly meaningless. And I guess that word balance is something that is important for someone to support this amendment, someone must really have a better understanding of balance than I have, or perhaps if they have an understanding of it, perhaps they're against the amendment.

The voters did not elect the republican Congress, at least I can say this for our side of the aisle last fall, to basically have sort of a reheated oatmeal approach to making policy and having balances between this and that.

I believe our priorities in space policy must change from what they were, and when you're talking about balance, balance in and of itself, sort of negates the idea of setting priorities.

But most importantly, Mr. Chairman, I have a problem with the underlying assumption behind the whole concern about a balanced space program. And my problem is with the word program.

As I said, at our Committee's first hearing this year, American can accomplish a lot of exciting things and seemingly unaffordable goals can be reached if we don't assume that Government, including NASA, is doing it all.

Indeed, I would argue that we can't accomplish the commercialization goals of the Chairman that I share, the medical research goals of the gentleman from Texas who's been so eloquent today, or the space science goals that my good friend and colleague, Mr. Brown, from California has defended for so long, if we limit ourselves and our resources and ideas of what the Federal Government is all about.

And that is what space activity is all about, just government activity, as opposed to bringing in people from the outside in the private sector and bringing the power and creativity of a free market to play.

The balance issue, if we're just talking about what the Government has to do has to be balanced, I think unbalances the whole concept of how we look at space exploration and utilization and commercialization in the future.

The balance issue basically, if left untouched, is something that I think is a fatal flaw in the gentlelady's amendment and I will have to oppose it.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Rohrabacher.

Are there others seeking recognition on the Jackson Lee amendment?

Mr. Fawell.

Mr. FAWELL. Thank you. I'm still not sure I understand it, but from what I read, it's, I don't know why we're wrapping ourselves up in all this agony about making sure that the overall authorization of the appropriations for NASA are going to reach certain amounts.

And if they don't, depending on how the administrator may certify or not, then we put in jeopardy what we're doing here.

I thought we were authorizing in reference to the Space Station, and I must confess I had to do a lot of soul searching in casting the vote I did cast.

Now I find that what we have here really is an effort to protect, it seems to me, the total authorization for NASA in general.

While we're going to have to meet that question I think in the future some time, but I don't think it should be brought in here. It seems to me it's irrelevant and not something we ought to be considering here.

I would think that there would still be a point of order, it would almost seem to me, but I'm not a parliamentarian. But I certainly can't support this effort, understandable by the gentlelady, to try, you know, protect all of NASA.

I think what we're talking about here is the Space Station, and I would hope we would just forget about this amendment and center upon indeed the authorization in regard to the Space Station.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Hastings.

Mr. HASTINGS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

It's a good thing I'm not a singer.

[Laughter.]

Mr. HASTINGS. Or maybe it's this amendment that choked me.

[Laughter.]

Mr. HASTINGS. Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman, if there's another speaker, perhaps they could go forward and I could speak afterward?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there someone else seeking recognition?

Mr. HASTINGS. If not, I think I'm okay, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman,—

The CHAIRMAN. We won't expect the gentleman to hit any high notes.

[Laughter.]

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Chairman, I support Ms. Jackson Lee's amendment, admitting that, among other things, at the outset it

lent itself to confusion because of the sustaining of the point of order.

But after going back and addressing the concerns that were sustained in the point of order, I believe that the amendment is a good one that responds to issues raised by members at the subcommittee markup.

And it seems to be a constructive addition to the bill that would help alleviate a lot of the concerns of members, and me included, who worry that the Space Station will compete with funding for other worthy NASA activities.

Principally, it's fiscally prudent. And I guess that's what all of the talk is about.

I can't talk about budgetary considerations, Mr. Chairman, without reminding all of my colleagues, democrat and republican, that there's, you know, a lot of what we are doing in this exercise from the President to the republicans and democrats alike on down, is an exercise in fiction.

We ain't going to balance no budget. And the sooner we have people understand that, the better off we're going to be, but, you know, I just want to say it so 15 years from now, I will have said it.

Toward that end, I think at least Ms. Jackson Lee is making the effort to complete the restructuring that we keep calling for and cutting the budget in a manner that is consistent with the directive from the Administration as well as many of the members of the subcommittee.

She has substantial support at home that is evidenced by the number of signers-on to letters that support this particular effort.

I fully support it, Mr. Chairman, and at this time, I'd like to yield the balance of my time to Ms. Jackson Lee.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Hastings, thank you very much.

I simply want to make a broad response to some of the criticism that I've heard about holding the Space Station in abeyance.

Nothing could be further from the truth. What the Jackson Lee amendment does, it does require something that we have never had, and that is a consensus on what NASA's budget should be, in conjunction, jointly in partnership, in friendship with the Space Station.

And the consensus requires two parties, the Committee and NASA. The Committee in its wisdom does decide to reduce NASA's budget. The amendment requires that we hear from the Administrator whether such reductions can be done and maintain the Space Station and NASA's other activities.

That is a plus as evidenced by those who understand this amendment for Space Station and for NASA and for NASA's mission and for the opportunities for advancement and medical research that we all seem to be on one page.

And, Mr. Hastings, I might add, trying to sing from one page on one note.

This is what the Jackson Lee amendment does. It brings that consensus into reality and it adequately funds and recognizes the cuts that have already taken place or offered to be taken place by NASA, and as well, Space Station into the 21st century, into the year 2000.

Thank you very much, Mr. Hastings. I yield back the time to you.

Mr. HASTINGS. I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anyone else seeking recognition on this amendment?

Mr. Roemer?

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, I'll be very brief. I am not sure that I understand the ruling of the Chair in terms of this amendment being germane. I'm not sure how we can debate such critical questions as a balanced NASA program when we're only authorizing the Space Station with this bill.

I again implore the Committee to do the entire NASA budget together so that we can get to the heart and soul of some of these questions as to what are the priorities within NASA. I don't think you can separate \$2.1 billion within the NASA budget and then entertain the gentlelady from Texas' amendment to say we want to have our cake and eat it too.

We want to cram \$2 billion Space Station into the NASA budget and then we want to have a balanced NASA program, especially in light of the republican budget levels on NASA take this funding level down to about \$11 billion by the year I think by the year 2002.

So I just don't see how this is realistic to entertain this amendment and I would hope that the Chairman would, in the future, have us do the entire NASA authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further speakers on the amendment? [No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. If not, the Chair is prepared to close the debate.

I think from listening to the debate, I understand what the gentlelady is attempting to achieve. If I gather correctly, she's attempting to use the support that is felt for the Space Station, rather broad-based support, in order to drive the rest of the NASA budget to assure that it maintains these rather high levels, compared to the budget document that the House has passed.

And I wish that it could be so. I wish that somehow what we could do is, in this Committee, say you know because this program is popular, we will in fact hold it hostage and tell you that you don't get this program, which is a popular program, if you don't maintain these figures for NASA.

And the fact is what we would be doing is saying that for essentially a five-year period.

Now I'll tell you where I think there's a problem and that is in the first year in 1996. Under this amendment, we lose Space Station as of 1996, because that \$14.260 figure is not going to be the figure that is going to be in the Appropriations bill.

As a matter of fact, we're going to be lucky if we're within \$500 million of that figure in the Appropriations bill.

It comes nowhere close to the figure that's in the budget. And so this is a clear way of killing Space Station the first year, is simply don't appropriate at that level and Space Station is dead.

And let me tell you for those of you who think that well, okay, that's the penalty we pay, and are concerned about the fact that

then the budget document, you go down to \$11.7 billion over a period of five years.

The problem is that once you kill Space Station in that first year, that \$2 billion comes out of NASA immediately, and so you end up with a budget where instead of having NASA cut on a glide path that represents a balanced program, you end up with a situation where you have taken \$2 billion out of the program immediately with no replacement whatsoever.

And so all of the things that you say you're against in terms of the NASA figure, you get with this amendment. And I don't think that's the intent.

I think the intent is to try to make certain that Space Station, you know, kind of holds up and props up the rest of the program. That won't be the result of this amendment.

The result of this amendment will be that Space Station will be the lowest priority and it will bring down the entire budget, and at the end of the present fiscal year, you will end up with NASA not with a \$13.7 billion budget, you will end up with NASA with about an \$11.6 billion budget.

And in my view, that would be a tragic result from something which I think is a well-intentioned effort. And for that reason, it seems to me that we want to oppose this particular effort because I think that it has all of the consequences that everyone fears will happen over the long term that are going to be dictated in the short term by this approach. With that, the Chair would put the question.

Those in favor of the Jackson Lee amendment, would vote yes.

[Chorus of ayes.]

The CHAIRMAN. Those opposed will vote no.

[Chorus of nays.]

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair, the noes have it.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I'd like to have a roll call vote, please.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlelady requests a roll call vote.

The Clerk will call the roll

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Walker?

Mr. WALKER. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Walker votes no.

Mr. Sensenbrenner?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Sensenbrenner votes no.

Mr. Boehlert?

Mr. BOEHLERT. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Boehlert votes no.

Mr. Fawell?

Mr. FAWELL. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Fawell votes no.

Mrs. Morella?

Mrs. MORELLA. Mrs. Morella votes no.

Mr. Weldon of Pennsylvania?

Mr. CURT WELDON. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Weldon votes no.

Mr. Rohrabacher?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. No.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Rohrabacher votes no.  
 Mr. Schiff?  
 Mr. SCHIFF. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Schiff votes no.  
 Mr. Barton?  
 Mr. BARTON. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Barton votes no.  
 Mr. Calvert?  
 Mr. CALVERT. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Calvert votes no.  
 Mr. Baker?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Bartlett?  
 Mr. BARTLETT. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Bartlett votes no.  
 Mr. Ehlers?  
 Mr. EHLERS. No.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Ehlers votes no.  
 Mr. Wamp?  
 Mr. WAMP. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Wamp votes no.  
 Mr. Weldon of Florida?  
 Mr. DAVE WELDON. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Weldon votes no.  
 Mr. Graham?  
 Mr. GRAHAM. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Graham votes no.  
 Mr. Salmon?  
 Mr. SALMON. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Salmon votes no.  
 Mr. Davis?  
 Mr. DAVIS. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Davis votes no.  
 Mr. Stockman?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Gutknecht?  
 Mr. GUTKNECHT. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Gutknecht votes no.  
 Mrs. Seastrand?  
 Mrs. SEASTRAND. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. Seastrand votes no.  
 Mr. Tiahrt?  
 Mr. TIAHRT. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Tiahrt votes no.  
 Mr. Largent?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hilleary?  
 Mr. HILLEARY. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hilleary votes no.  
 Mrs. Cubin?  
 Mrs. CUBIN. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. Cubin votes no.  
 Mr. Foley?

Mr. FOLEY. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Foley votes no.  
 Mrs. Myrick?  
 Ms. MYRICK. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. Myrick votes no.  
 Mr. Brown?  
 Mr. BROWN. Present.  
 Mr. BROWN. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Brown votes yes.  
 Mr. Hall?  
 Mr. HALL. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hall votes yes.  
 Mr. Traficant?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hayes?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Tanner?  
 Mr. TANNER. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Tanner votes yes.  
 Mr. Geren?  
 Mr. GEREN. No.  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Roemer?  
 Mr. ROEMER. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Roemer votes no.  
 Mr. Cramer?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Barcia?  
 Mr. BARCIA. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Barcia votes no.  
 Mr. McHale?  
 Mr. McHALE. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. McHale votes yes.  
 Ms. Harman?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Johnson?  
 Ms. JOHNSON. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Johnson votes yes.  
 Mr. Minge?  
 Mr. MINGE. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Minge votes no.  
 Mr. Olver?  
 Mr. OLVER. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Olver votes yes.  
 Mr. Hastings?  
 Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hastings votes yes.  
 Ms. Rivers?  
 Ms. RIVERS. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Rivers votes no.  
 Mrs. McCarthy?  
 Mrs. McCARTHY. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. McCarthy votes no.  
 Mr. Ward?

Mr. WARD. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Ward votes yes.  
 Ms. Lofgren?  
 Ms. LOFGREN. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Lofgren votes yes.  
 Mr. Doggett?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Doyle?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Jackson Lee?  
 Ms. JACKSON LEE. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Jackson Lee votes yes.  
 Mr. Luther?  
 Mr. LUTHER. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Luther votes no.  
 The CHAIRMAN. Are there additional members that wish to be recorded?  
 Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, how am I recorded?  
 The CHAIRMAN. How is Mr. Doyle recorded?  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Doyle is not recorded.  
 Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Doyle votes yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Doyle votes yes.  
 Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, how am I recorded?  
 The CHAIRMAN. How is Ms. Jackson Lee recorded?  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Jackson Lee is recorded as voting yes.  
 Ms. JACKSON LEE. Thank you.  
 The CHAIRMAN. Are there additional members that wish to vote?  
 [No response.]  
 The CHAIRMAN. If not, the Clerk will report.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chairman, the roll call vote is: yes, 11; no, 30.  
 The CHAIRMAN. And the amendment is not agreed to.  
 That completes the amendments on the roster.  
 Are there additional amendments for the Committee to consider at this time?  
 [No response.]  
 The CHAIRMAN. If not, we will proceed to final passage.  
 The question is on the bill HR 1601, the International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995.  
 All those in favor will say aye.  
 [Chorus of ayes.]  
 The CHAIRMAN. Those opposed will say no.  
 [Chorus of nays.]  
 The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it.  
 Does the gentleman from Texas have a motion?  
 If not, the gentleman from Wisconsin, does he have a motion?  
 Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee report the bill HR 1601 as amended.  
 Furthermore, I move to instruct the staff to prepare the legislative report, including supplemental, minority, or additional views, to make technical and conforming amendments, and that the Chairman take all necessary steps to bring the bill before the House for consideration.



Furthermore, I ask that anybody who wishes to may file additional separate, minority, or dissenting views.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has made a motion.

Those in favor will say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

The CHAIRMAN. Those opposed will say no.

[Chorus of nays.]

The CHAIRMAN. The ayes have it, the motion is agreed to. Without objection, a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Chairman, can we have a roll call vote on final passage?

The CHAIRMAN. This is the motion to report the bill. I mean, the bill has been passed by voice vote. This is the motion to report the bill.

Does the gentleman wish to have a vote on the motion to report the bill.

Mr. ROEMER. I would, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman requests that a roll call vote on the motion to report the bill.

The Clerk will call the roll.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Walker?

Mr. WALKER. Aye.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Walker votes yes.

Mr. Sensenbrenner?

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Aye.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Sensenbrenner votes yes.

Mr. Boehlert?

[No response.]

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Fawell?

Mr. FAWELL. Yes.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Fawell votes yes.

Mrs. Morella?

Mrs. MORELLA. Mrs. Morella votes yes.

Mr. Weldon of Pennsylvania?

Mr. CURT WELDON. Yes.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Weldon votes yes.

Mr. Rohrabacher?

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Yes.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Rohrabacher votes yes.

Mr. Schiff?

Mr. SCHIFF. Yes.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Schiff votes yes.

Mr. Barton?

Mr. BARTON. Yes.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Barton votes yes.

Mr. Calvert?

Mr. CALVERT. Yes.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Calvert votes yes.

Mr. Baker?

[No response.]

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Bartlett?

Mr. BARTLETT. Yes.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Bartlett votes yes.

Mr. Ehlers?

Mr. EHLERS. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Ehlers votes yes.  
 Mr. Wamp?  
 Mr. WAMP. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Wamp votes yes.  
 Mr. Weldon of Florida?  
 Mr. DAVE WELDON. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Weldon votes yes.  
 Mr. Graham?  
 Mr. GRAHAM. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Graham votes yes.  
 Mr. Salmon?  
 Mr. SALMON. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Salmon votes yes.  
 Mr. Davis?  
 Mr. DAVIS. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Davis votes yes.  
 Mr. Stockman?  
 Mr. STOCKMAN. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Stockman votes yes.  
 Mr. Gutknecht?  
 Mr. GUTKNECHT. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Gutknecht votes yes.  
 Mrs. Seastrand?  
 Mrs. SEASTRAND. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. Seastrand votes yes.  
 Mr. Tiahrt?  
 Mr. TIAHRT. Aye.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Tiahrt votes yes.  
 Mr. Largent?  
 Mr. LARGENT. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Largent votes yes.  
 Mr. Hilleary?  
 Mr. HILLEARY. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hilleary votes yes.  
 Mrs. Cubin?  
 Mrs. CUBIN. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. Cubin votes no.  
 Mr. Foley?  
 Mr. FOLEY. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Foley votes yes.  
 Mrs. Myrick?  
 Ms. MYRICK. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mrs. Myrick votes yes.  
 Mr. Brown?  
 Mr. BROWN. No.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Brown votes no.  
 Mr. Hall?  
 Mr. HALL. Yes.  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hall votes yes.  
 Mr. Traficant?  
 [No response.]  
 Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hayes?  
 [No response.]

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Tanner?  
Mr. TANNER. Yes.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Tanner votes yes.  
Mr. Geren?  
[No response.]  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Roemer?  
Mr. ROEMER. No.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Roemer votes no.  
Mr. Cramer?  
[No response.]  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Barcia?  
Mr. BARCIA. Yes.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Barcia votes yes.  
Mr. McHale?  
Mr. McHALE. Yes.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. McHale votes yes.  
Ms. Harman?  
[No response.]  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Johnson?  
Ms. JOHNSON. Yes.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Johnson votes yes.  
Mr. Minge?  
Mr. MINGE. No.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Minge votes no.  
Mr. Olver?  
Mr. OLVER. Yes. No, excuse me. Change my vote to no.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Olver votes no.  
Mr. Hastings?  
Mr. HASTINGS. Yes.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Hastings votes yes.  
Ms. Rivers?  
Ms. RIVERS. Yes.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Rivers votes yes.  
Ms. McCarthy?  
Mrs. McCARTHY. Yes.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. McCarthy votes yes.  
Mr. Ward?  
Mr. WARD. No.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Ward votes no.  
Ms. Lofgren?  
Ms. LOFGREN. Yes.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Lofgren votes yes.  
Mr. Doggett?  
[No response.]  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Doyle?  
Mr. DOYLE. No.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Doyle votes no.  
Ms. Jackson Lee?  
Ms. JACKSON LEE. Aye.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Ms. Jackson Lee votes yes.  
Mr. Luther?  
Mr. LUTHER. No.  
Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Luther votes no.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there additional members that wish to be recognized to vote?

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. If not, the Clerk will report.

Ms. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Chairman, the roll call vote is: yes, 34; no, 8.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill is therefore ordered reported.

The Chair will recognize Mr. Ehlers for a motion.

Mr. EHLERS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I move, pursuant to Clause 1 of Rule 20 of the Rules of the House of Representatives that the Committee authorize the Chairman to offer such motions as may be necessary in the House to go to conference with the Senate on the Bill HR 1601 or a similar Senate bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Committee has heard the motion.

Those in favor will say aye.

[Chorus of ayes.]

The CHAIRMAN. Those opposed will say no.

[No response.]

The CHAIRMAN. The motion is agreed to.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California?

Mr. BROWN. May I inquire to the actions we take to provide for the usual three days for the minority.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin included that in his motion.

Mr. BROWN. He included a statement that the majority views could be there, but I distinctly did not hear three days.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman did say that we would have three days for all members to file.

Mr. BROWN. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. That concludes our markup on the measure HR 1601, the International Space Station Authorization Act of 1995.